

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, January 20, 1993

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, from whom comes every good gift and to whom we give all honor and praise, we thank You for this new day with all its possibilities and responsibilities. We pray, Almighty God, that Your blessing will be upon us and we will be open to the vision of justice and righteousness. Give each one the strength not only to see the vision of a better world, but we pray for the wisdom to know the paths of peace and the avenues of service. May Your benediction be upon those to whom great responsibility has been given and who this day receive the obligations of their offices. Guide and gird them in all things that they may faithfully serve You and the people of this land. And may each person who has been given the tasks of service do justice, love mercy and ever walk humbly with You. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SOLOMON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolutions on Thursday, January 7, 1993:

S.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution to ensure that the compensation and other emoluments attached to the Office of Secretary of the Treasury are those which were in effect on January 1, 1989.

S.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the U.S. Secret Service to continue to furnish protection to the former Vice President or his spouse.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE ON TODAY

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies for the President and Vice President of the United States on the west front of the Capitol, the House stand adjourned.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1993 TO MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1993

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Thursday, January 21, 1993, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). On behalf of the Speaker, the Chair would like to make this announcement:

The Chair desires to announce that sitting Members have been delivered their official tickets and will be seated on the platform. There are no extra seats available, so former Members cannot join the procession.

The same holds true for children. They can neither go with the procession nor be seated on the platform.

The area where Members of the House are to be seated is not covered. Members should keep this fact in mind in deciding whether to wear overcoats and hats.

The procession will be headed by the Sergeant at Arms bearing the mace. The Clerk will escort the Members to the west front of the Capitol. The procession will be led by the dean of the House, followed by the House leadership, committee chairmen, ranking minority members, and other members in order of seniority.

The Chair would encourage Members, as they gather in order of seniority, to congregate by classes in the well. In other words, the Speaker would prefer that Members would come in the well, congregate by classes and then march out.

Pursuant to House Resolution 10, the Members of the House will proceed to

the west front to attend the inaugural ceremonies for the President and Vice President of the United States.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The procession will begin at 10:20 a.m. The Chair declares a brief recess until that time.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.) the House stood in recess until 10:20 a.m.

□ 1020

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY) at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces again the lineup. The procession will be headed by the Sergeant at Arms bearing the mace. The Clerk will escort the Members to the west front of the Capitol. The dean of the House will lead the delegation followed by the House leadership, committee chairmen, and ranking minority members.

For committee chairmen and ranking minority members there are assigned seats. Their names are on those seats. Following the chairmen and ranking minority members are other Members in order of seniority.

It has been requested by the Speaker that Members line up by classes, if Members can recall their class, and we expect the freshman class to be last, of course.

Pursuant to House Resolution 10, the Members of the House will now proceed to the west front to attend the inaugural ceremonies for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Thereupon, at 10 o'clock and 21 minutes a.m., the Members of the House, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the Speaker, proceeded to the west front of the Capitol.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution to ensure that the compensation and other emoluments at-

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

tached to the office of Secretary of the Treasury are those which were in effect on January 1, 1989.

S.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the U.S. Secret Service to continue to furnish protection to the former Vice President or his spouse.

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.) the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to the order of the House of today, stood in adjournment until Thursday, January 21, 1993, at 11 a.m.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 488. A bill to establish an annual essay contest for high school seniors in the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 489. A bill to require public notice of a period for public comment on any guideline proposed by the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission with respect to the interpretation or implementation of the antitrust laws or to any policy relating to the enforcement of the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT (for himself, Mr. MINETA, Mr. STARK, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 490. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands and improvements in Washington, District of Columbia, to the Columbia Hospital for Women to provide a site for the construction of a facility to house the National Women's Health Resource Center; jointly, to the Committees on the District of Columbia, Government Operations, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 491. A bill to prohibit the imposition of a fee for waiver of the passport require-

ment for citizens in the case of reported theft or destruction; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 492. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for an exception to the history and Government knowledge requirement for naturalization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 493. A bill to give the President legislative, line-item veto rescission authority over appropriation bills and targeted tax benefits in revenue bills; jointly, to the Committee on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. REYNOLDS (for himself, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MONTGOMERY):

H.R. 494. A bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces performing services in the relief effort in Somalia shall be entitled to certain tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. KING, Mr. KYL, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. QUINN.

H.R. 349: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. INGLIS, and Mr. BACCHUS of Florida.

H. Res. 19: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GORDON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WISE, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. REGULA, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. MANTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr.

COLEMAN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LAROCOCO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. REED, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. KING, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SWETT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. QUINN, Ms. FURSE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. STUDDS.

H. Res. 30: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GORDON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WISE, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. REGULA, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. MANTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LAROCOCO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. REED, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. KING, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SWETT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. QUINN, Ms. FURSE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. STUDDS.

SENATE—Wednesday, January 20, 1993

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 5, 1993)

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

Members of the House of Representatives, Members of the Senate, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, the Governors of the States, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other distinguished guests assembled on the west front.

MRS. QUAYLE AND MRS. GORE

Mrs. Quayle and Mrs. Gore were escorted to the President's platform.

MRS. BUSH AND MRS. CLINTON

Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Clinton were escorted to the President's platform.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The President and Vice President, accompanied by Senator STEVENS and Representative MICHEL, were escorted to the President's platform.

THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT

The Vice President-elect, ALBERT GORE, JR., accompanied by Senator MITCHELL and Representative GEPHARDT, was escorted to the President's platform.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

The President-elect, William Jefferson Clinton accompanied by Senator FORD, Senator MITCHELL, Senator STEVENS, Representative FOLEY, and Representative GEPHARDT was escorted to the President's platform.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chief Justice, former President and Mrs. Carter, President-elect Clinton, and Vice President-elect GORE, my colleagues and our guests, welcome to the 1993 Presidential Inauguration.

Today our Nation bids a gracious good-bye to an outgoing administration and warmly welcomes in a new one as William Jefferson Clinton takes office as the 42d President of the United States.

This peaceful and orderly transfer of power that we soon will witness is a remarkable tribute to the genius of our Constitution, the enduring strength of our political system, and our proud national heritage.

Indeed, the eyes of the Nation and the world are on us now as we prepare to inaugurate William Jefferson Clinton as President and ALBERT GORE, JR., as Vice President of these United States. So, President Bush, President-elect Clinton, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, as he has been

called upon before, we now ask the Reverend Billy Graham to lead our Nation in prayer.

INVOCATION

Reverend GRAHAM. Our God and our Father, we thank You for this historic occasion when we inaugurate our new President and Vice President.

We thank You for the moral and spiritual foundations which our forefathers gave us, and which are rooted deeply in Holy Scripture. Those principles have nourished and guided us as a nation in the past.

But we cannot say that we are a righteous people, for we are not. We have sinned against You. We have sown to the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind of crime, drug abuse, racism, immorality, and social injustice. We need to repent of our sins and to turn by faith to You.

And now on this 20th day of January, 1993, we commit to You President-elect Clinton and Vice President-elect GORE whom You have permitted to take leadership at this critical time in our Nation's history. Help them always to see the office to which they have been elected as a sacred trust from You. We pray that You will bless their wives, who will share so much of the responsibility and burdens.

May President-elect Clinton know that he is never really alone, but that the eternal God can be his refuge, and he can turn to You in every circumstance. Give him the wisdom You have promised to those who ask, and the strength You alone can give.

We thank You for his predecessor, President Bush, and the dedication he gave to this Office. Bless him as he and Mrs. Bush continue their dedicated service to our country in other spheres.

We commit this inaugural ceremony to You and ask that the memory of this event may always remind us to pray for our leaders.

I pray this in the name of the One who was called Wonderful Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, and the Prince of Peace. Amen.

Mr. FORD. Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my pleasure to present the Philander Smith Collegiate Choir from Little Rock, AR. The choir, under the direction of Stephen L. Hayes, will perform "City on the Hill," composed by Dr. Marvin V. Curtis.

(The Philander Smith Collegiate Choir sang "City on the Hill.")

[Applause.]

Mr. FORD. Ladies and gentlemen, I now present Justice Byron White, who will administer the Vice-Presidential oath of office to ALBERT GORE, JR.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Associate Justice WHITE. Senator, you will please raise your right hand and swear after me.

Associate Justice of the United States Byron White administered to the Vice President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

"I, ALBERT GORE, JR., do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

Associate Justice WHITE. I know you will, Mr. Vice President.

Mr. GORE. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Mr. FORD. Ladies and gentlemen, we are honored to have one of the world's best-known sopranos participating in today's ceremony who will perform an American medley that includes "Simple Gifts" by Aaron Copeland and "Make a Rainbow" by Portia Nelson.

From the Metropolitan Opera, ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Marilyn Horne.

(Marilyn Horne, of the Metropolitan Opera, sang an American medley that included "Simple Gifts" by Aaron Copeland and "Make a Rainbow" by Portia Nelson.)

[Applause.]

(A musical interlude was performed by the Marine Band—"The Liberty Bell.")

[Applause.]

Mr. FORD. Ladies and gentlemen, the Chief Justice of the United States, who will administer the Presidential oath of office to William Jefferson Clinton.

Mr. Chief Justice REHNQUIST. Governor, are you ready to take the oath?

Mr. CLINTON. I am.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Chief Justice REHNQUIST. Please raise your right hand and repeat after me.

The Chief Justice of the United States, William Hubbs Rehnquist, administered to the President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

"I, William Jefferson Clinton, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, to the best of my ability, and I will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution."

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

ed States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God."

Mr. Chief Justice REHNQUIST. Congratulations.

[Applause.]

(Four ruffles and flourishes, "Hail to the Chief," and 21-gun salute.)

Mr. FORD. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States of America, William Jefferson Clinton.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President CLINTON. My fellow citizens, today, we celebrate the mystery of American renewal.

This ceremony is held in the depth of winter. But, by the words we speak and the faces we show the world, we force the spring.

A spring reborn in the world's oldest democracy, that brings forth the vision and courage to reinvent America.

When our Founders boldly declared America's independence to the world and our purposes to the Almighty, they knew America, to endure, would have to change.

Not change for change's sake, but change to preserve America's ideals—life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. Though we march to the music of our time, our mission is timeless.

Each generation of Americans must define what it means to be an American.

On behalf of our Nation, I salute my predecessor, President Bush, for his half-century of service to America. [Applause]. And I thank the millions of men and women whose steadfastness and sacrifice triumphed over depression, fascism, and communism.

Today, a generation raised in the shadows of the cold war assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed by the sunshine of freedom but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues.

Raised in unrivaled prosperity, we inherit an economy that is still the world's strongest, but is weakened by business failures, stagnant wages, increasing inequality, and deep divisions among our own people.

When George Washington first took the oath I have just sworn to uphold, news traveled slowly across the land by horseback and across the ocean by boat. Now, the sights and sounds of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously to billions around the world.

Communications and commerce are global; investment is mobile; technology is almost magical; and ambition for a better life is now universal. We earn our livelihood in America today in peaceful competition with people all across the Earth.

Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy.

This new world has already enriched the lives of millions of Americans who

are able to compete and win in it. But when most people are working harder for less; when others cannot work at all; when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to bankrupt our enterprises, great and small; when the fear of crime robs law-abiding citizens of their freedom; and when millions of poor children cannot even imagine the lives we are calling them to lead—we have not made change our friend.

We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps. But we have not done so. Instead, we have drifted, and that drifting has eroded our resources, fractured our economy, and shaken our confidence.

Though our challenges are fearsome, so are our strengths. Americans have ever been a restless, questing, hopeful people. And we must bring to our task today the vision and will of those who came before us.

From our Revolution to the Civil War, to the Great Depression, to the civil rights movement, our people have always mustered the determination to construct from these crises the pillars of our history.

Thomas Jefferson believed that to preserve the very foundations of our Nation, we would need dramatic change from time to time. Well, my fellow Americans, this is our time. Let us embrace it. [Applause.]

Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America. [Applause.]

So today, we pledge an end to the era of deadlock and drift—and a new season of American renewal has begun. [Applause.]

To renew America, we must be bold.

We must do what no generation has had to do before. We must invest more in our own people, in their jobs and in their future, and at the same time cut our massive debt. And we must do so in a world in which we must compete for every opportunity.

It will not be easy; it will require sacrifice. But it can be done, and done fairly, not choosing sacrifice for its own sake, but for our own sake. We must provide for our Nation the way a family provides for its children.

Our Founders saw themselves in the light of posterity. We can do no less. Anyone who has ever watched a child's eyes wander into sleep knows what posterity is. Posterity is the world to come—the world for whom we hold our ideals, from whom we have borrowed our planet, and to whom we bear sacred responsibility.

We must do what America does best: offer more opportunity to all and demand more responsibility from all. [Applause.]

It is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing, from our Government or from each other.

Let us all take more responsibility, not only for ourselves and our families but for our communities and our country.

To renew America, we must revitalize our democracy.

This beautiful Capital, like every capital since the dawn of civilization, is often a place of intrigue and calculation. Powerful people maneuver for position and worry endlessly about who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way.

Americans deserve better. And in this city, there are people who want to do better. And so I say to all of you here, let us resolve to reform our politics, so that power and privilege no longer shout down the voice of the people. Let us put aside personal advantage so that we can feel the pain and see the promise of America.

Let us resolve to make our Government a place for what Franklin Roosevelt called "bold, persistent experimentation," a government for our tomorrows, not our yesterdays.

Let us give this Capital back to the people to whom it belongs. [Applause.]

To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well as at home. There is no longer a clear division between what is foreign and what is domestic—the world economy, the world environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race, they affect us all.

Today, as an old order passes, the new world is more free but less stable. Communism's collapse has called forth old animosities and new dangers. Clearly America must continue to lead the world we did so much to make.

While America rebuilds at home, we will not shrink from the challenges, nor fail to seize the opportunities, of this new world. Together with our friends and allies, we will work to shape change, lest it engulf us.

When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act—with peaceful diplomacy whenever possible, with force when necessary. The brave Americans serving our Nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia, and wherever else they stand are testament to our resolve.

But our greatest strength is the power of our ideas, which are still new in many lands. Across the world, we see them embraced—and we rejoice. Our hopes, our hearts, and our hands, are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom. Their cause is America's cause.

The American people have summoned the change we celebrate today. You have raised your voices in an unmistakable chorus. You have cast your votes in historic numbers. And you have changed the face of the Congress, the Presidency, and the political process itself.

Yes, you, my fellow Americans, have forced the spring.

Now, we must do the work the season demands.

To that work I now turn, with all the authority of my office. I ask the Congress to join with me. But no President, no Congress, no government, can undertake this mission alone.

My fellow Americans, you, too, must play your part in our renewal.

I challenge a new generation of young Americans to a season of service—to act on your idealism by helping troubled children, keeping company with those in need, reconnecting our torn communities. There is so much to be done—enough indeed for millions of others who are still young in spirit to give of themselves in service, too.

In serving, we recognize a simple but powerful truth: We need each other. And we must care for one another.

Today, we do more than celebrate America; we rededicate ourselves to the very idea of America:

An idea born in revolution and renewed through two centuries of challenge;

An idea tempered by the knowledge that, but for fate, we—the fortunate and the unfortunate—might have been each other;

An idea ennobled by the faith that our Nation can summon from its myriad diversity the deepest measure of unity;

An idea infused with the conviction that America's long heroic journey must go forever upward.

And so, my fellow Americans, as we stand at the edge of the 21st century, let us begin anew with energy and hope, with faith and discipline, and let us work until our work is done. The Scripture says "And let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season, we shall reap, if we faint not."

From this joyful mountaintop of celebration, we hear a call to service in the valley.

We have heard the trumpets. We have changed the guard. And now—each in our own way, and with God's help—we must answer the call.

Thank you, and God bless you all. [Applause.]

Mr. FORD. Shortly after the November election, President Clinton asked noted educator, historian, and author, Dr. Maya Angelou to compose a poem for this historic day. From Winston Salem, NC, and Wake Forest University, please welcome Dr. Angelou. [Applause.]

Ms. ANGELOU. Mr. President, and Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Gore, and Americans everywhere:

ON THE PULSE OF MORNING

A Rock, a River, a Tree
Hosts to species long since departed,
Marked the mastodon,
The dinosaur, who left dry tokens
Of their sojourn here
On our planet floor.

Any broad alarm of their hastening doom
Is lost in the gloom of dust and ages.

But today, the Rock cries out to us, clearly,
forcefully,

Come, you may stand upon my
Back and face your distant destiny,
But seek no haven in my shadow.
I will give you no more hiding place down
here.

You, created only a little lower than
The angels, have crouched too long in
The bruising darkness,
Have lain too long

Face down in ignorance.

Your mouths spilling words

Armed for slaughter.

The Rock cries out today, you may stand
upon me,

But do not hide your face.

Across the wall of the world,

A River sings a beautiful song,

It says, come rest here by my side.

Each of you a bordered country.

Delicate and strangely made proud,

Yet thrusting perpetually under siege.

Your armed struggles for profit

Have left collars of waste upon

My shore, currents of debris upon my breast.

Yet, today I call you to my riverside,

If you will study war no more.

Come, clad in peace and I will sing the songs

The Creator gave to me when I and the

Tree and the stone were one.

Before cynicism was a bloody sear across
your brow

And when you yet knew you still knew nothing.

The River sings and sings on.

There is a true yearning to respond to

The singing River and the wise Rock.

So say the Asian, the Hispanic, the Jew

The African and Native American, the Sioux,

The Catholic, the Muslim, the French, the

Greek

The Irish, the Rabbi, the Priest, the Sheikh,

The Gay, the Straight, the Preacher,

The privileged, the homeless, the Teacher.

They hear. They all hear

The speaking of the Tree.

They hear the first and last of every Tree

Speak to humankind. Come to me, here beside
the River.

Plant yourself beside the River.

Each of you, descendant of some passed

On traveller, has been paid for.

You, who gave me my first name, you

Pawnee, Apache and Seneca, you

Cherokee Nation, who rested with me,

Then forced on bloody feet,

Left me to the employment of

Other seekers—desperate for gain,

Starving for gold.

You, the Turk, the Arab, the Swede, the German,
the Eskimo, the Scot . . .

You the Ashanti, the Yoruba, the Kru,

Bought, sold, stolen, arriving on a nightmare

Praying for a dream.

Here, root yourselves beside me.

I am that Tree planted by the River,

Which will not be moved.

I the Rock, I the River, I the Tree

I am yours—your Passages have been paid.

Lift up your faces, you have a piercing need

For this bright morning dawning for you.

History, despite its wrenching pain,

Cannot be un-lived, but if faced

With courage, need not be lived again.

Lift up your eyes upon

This day breaking for you.

Give birth again

To the dream.

Women, children, men,

Take it into the palms of your hands.

Mold it into the shape of your most private
need.

Sculpt it into the image of your most public
self.

Lift up your hearts

Each new hour holds new chances

For new beginnings.

Do not be wedded forever to fear,

Yoked eternally to brutishness.

The horizon leans forward,

Offering you space to place new steps of
change.

Here, on the pulse of this fine day

You may have the courage

To look up and out and upon me, the

Rock, the River, the Tree, your country.

No less to Midas than the mendicant.

No less to you now than the mastodon then.

Here on the pulse of this new day

You may have the grace to look up and out

And into your sister's eyes, and into

Your brother's face, your country

And say simply

Very simply

With hope

Good morning.

Mr. FORD. Ladies and gentlemen, we have reached the end of the 1993 Presidential inauguration. As soon as the ceremony is over, my colleague on the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the distinguished Senator from Alaska, TED STEVENS, will form the Presidential escort to the east front of the Capitol.

To conclude our program now, please rise for the benediction by the Reverend Billy Graham and remain standing for the singing of our National Anthem by Marilyn Horne.

BENEDICTION

Reverend GRAHAM. Our Father, we pray that as we come to the end of this ceremony, we will long remember the challenges that we have heard, and we dedicate ourselves to do everything in our power to meet those challenges and to dedicate ourselves anew, not only to You but to America and all the great ideals that we stand for.

We pray again that Thou doest bless the President and the Vice President, as they lead us in the years to come.

The Lord bless us and keep us; the Lord make His face shine upon us and be gracious unto us; the Lord lift up His countenance upon us, and give us peace. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

(The National Anthem was sung by Marilyn Horne, audience standing.)

[Applause.]

The inaugural ceremonies were concluded at 12:26 p.m.

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Reverend Richard C. Halverson, Jr., will present the prayers and the petitions and the supplications of the Senate to the King of all kings, the Governor of the world and the universe, the great Judge of the world, and the great Lord of the world.

Mr. Halverson.

PRAYER

The guest chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, Jr., Falls Church, VA, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Eternal God, Author, Sustainer, Consummator of history, Lord of heaven and Earth, we thank Thee for the miracle that is America. In a world of violence, we thank Thee for the legacy of a government that is able to change peaceably every 4 years and with every new administration. As this present transition takes place, we ask that all wounds caused by campaign strategy and rhetoric will be healed, that we will face the future as a united people.

Grant awareness that refusal to support the new government is, in effect, a denial of Your sovereignty and of the process which is unique to our system. Cause us to take seriously the Biblical exhortation, "Pray for kings and all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life with all godliness and honesty." (I Timothy 2:2) Lead us in the way we should go and help us to retain our leadership responsibility at home and throughout the world.

In the name of the Lord who personifies peace, life, and order. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order, the majority leader is recognized.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLINTON

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, 3 hours ago the cannon boomed across the west front of the Capitol to mark the moment in which our 42d President, William Jefferson Clinton, took the oath of office as President of the United States of America.

With his call for all Americans to rediscover the unity that undergirds our diversity, President Clinton reminded us that each new generation renews the meaning of our Nation; that each new generation makes a new beginning on the challenges of its time.

Our world is, as President Clinton said, both more free and less stable than the world that endured the shadow of the cold war. It is a world of difficult challenges as well as opportunities. How well we meet our responsibilities to posterity will depend on the extent to which we can turn those challenges into opportunities for renewal and growth.

President Clinton told us that if we can make change our ally, we will continue the great American tradition of arising strengthened from each crisis we face. Renewal and change is the fertile soil in which the American genius

grows best, and a season of new growth lies ahead.

The Senate stands ready to work with President Clinton and Vice President GORE and to work for all Americans to make the promise and hope of this new beginning bear fruit. We know that if President Clinton succeeds, every American family will succeed.

The challenges facing our Nation at home are great. The President reminded us that as we seek to broaden the great opportunities which America has always provided, we must also each assume the responsibilities that are properly ours as citizens.

He issued a call to service to Americans of all ages, service to their communities and their Nation. He asked the Congress to work with him to make real the promise of a new beginning as we stand on the threshold of the 21st century.

He will have our support and help and we look forward to his leadership.

The Nation faces difficult challenges to renew our economy, to restore job growth, keep our industries and businesses competitive in a global marketplace. But there is no challenge that Americans cannot meet and overcome with leadership that recognizes and has confidence in the strength and will of the American people. I believe that President Clinton will provide that leadership.

I think it also appropriate and fitting that we recognize the many years of distinguished service to the Nation by former President Bush. President Bush leaves office with an enormous legacy of accomplishments; particularly the two START Treaties with respect to nuclear arms will in my judgment be regarded by future historians as among the most significant actions at the close of the 20th century. We all thank President Bush for his service, his friendship, his courtesy, and particularly his grace in this transition period. I know that every Senator joins me in wishing him the very best.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Republican leader.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, tomorrow, I will join the distinguished majority leader in discussing the priorities and agenda of the 103d Congress. Today, however, I want to offer my congratulations—and the congratulations of my Senate Republican colleagues—to our new President and Vice President.

President Clinton's inaugural address was eloquent and to the point. He spoke frankly with the American people about the challenges we face as a nation.

I was pleased to hear him use the word "sacrifice"—a word that strikes fear in the heart of many in this Chamber.

But President Clinton is absolutely right. If we are to put our economic house in order, if we are to do right by our children and grandchildren, then we must deal with our national debt.

I spoke with President Clinton following today's ceremony, and will repeat today what I told the President: My Republican colleagues and I stand ready to help bring about change in America, change for the better.

While we are ready to work with President Clinton, we also know that there will be times where we will disagree. Our intention, however, will not be to create gridlock. Rather, to create a debate over what is the best direction for America.

Today, however, is a day where we are not Democrats or Republicans. Instead, we are all Americans. Congratulations, Mr. President.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations now at the desk, and that there be a time limitation for debate on each nomination of 30 minutes equally divided between the two leaders: Senator LLOYD BENTSEN to be Secretary of the Treasury, Congressman LES ASPIN to be Secretary of Defense, and Mr. Warren Christopher to be Secretary of State; that upon the use or yielding back of time on each nomination, the Senate proceed to vote without any intervening action on each of the nominations; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action upon the disposition of these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection. It is so ordered.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of LLOYD BENTSEN to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I want to begin by extending my full support for the confirmation of LLOYD BENTSEN as the next Secretary of the Treasury. I can think of few individuals more qualified to serve our Nation in this critically important job.

Since joining the Senate Finance Committee in 1981, I have worked closely with Senator BENTSEN on many economic, tax, health, and trade issues of major importance to our Nation. But it has been during the last 4 years, since I became Senate majority leader, that I have worked most closely with

Senator BENTSEN. I have gotten to know our chairman well and from that close contact I have developed a real appreciation for his tremendous economic expertise, legislative abilities, and political skills.

LLOYD and I have been through a great deal during the last two Congresses as we worked to guide trade, tax, and budget bills through the Congress. I am grateful for the crucial assistance that LLOYD provided to me during that time. And I know that LLOYD BENTSEN will be both an invaluable adviser to President Clinton and an honorable servant to the American people.

The Treasury Department is one of the most important agencies in Government. Its Secretary has the preeminent responsibility, working with the President, to help guide our Nation's economy and manage its financial system. LLOYD BENTSEN is particularly well qualified to carry out those responsibilities.

As the Senate Finance Committee chairman since 1986, LLOYD BENTSEN has shown his Senate colleagues the qualities that people in Texas have seen for many years—a range of experience that is uncommonly broad, an understanding of economics and markets that reflect an intelligent businessman's point of view, coupled with compassion for the needs of the less fortunate.

In all endeavors, whether one agrees with Senator BENTSEN or not, there is always a recognition of his powerful intellect and his commitment to excellence. He is a strong ally and a worthy adversary, the best that can be said of any public person.

We in the Senate share the collective loss of this powerful and accomplished public figure. But our loss will be more than matched by our gain as LLOYD BENTSEN ascends to even greater responsibilities in service to the American people.

I congratulate LLOYD BENTSEN, I wish him well in his new position as Treasury Secretary, and I look forward to continuing our close working relationship in the months and years ahead.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I join the majority leader in what I suspect will be a unanimous Senate in voting to confirm LLOYD BENTSEN as Secretary of the Treasury.

Of all the Cabinet nominees of President Clinton, the one greeted with the most universal acclaim—something on which Democrats, Republicans, and Ross Perot all agreed—was his nomination of Senator BENTSEN as Secretary of the Treasury.

In fact, you would be hard pressed to find a Senator who is more respected for his leadership, his intelligence, his integrity, and his knowledge of economic issues, than LLOYD BENTSEN.

And there is no doubt that all of his skills will be needed in his new position as Secretary of the Treasury.

President Clinton made a lot of promises regarding new spending programs, a middle-class tax cut, and reducing the deficit.

But reality is setting in, and as the President said today in his inaugural address, he realizes that he cannot fulfill those promises without making some very tough and very painful decisions.

LLOYD BENTSEN has shown a willingness to speak bluntly, to tackle problems head-on, and to make the tough decisions that often call for sacrifice. And that's precisely what America needs.

Another of the most important qualities possessed by this nominee is the fact that he understands that our tough problems can only be solved through bipartisan cooperation.

And make no mistake about it, it is only through bipartisan cooperation that we can get a handle on the deficit which threatens the well-being of future generations.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Senator BENTSEN will also play a key role in several other issues on top of America's agenda—one of them being trade.

Senator BENTSEN has been fair and bipartisan in working with both the past administration and Republican colleagues in the Senate on a number of complex and comprehensive trade measures.

His strong support of fast-track negotiating authority made it possible for the administration to complete a North American Free-Trade Agreement and to continue the Uruguay round of multinational trade talks.

Among the issues Senator BENTSEN has addressed is ensuring that American agriculture has a seat at the trade negotiating table—and I look forward to working with him to see that seat maintained and strengthened.

Health care is another issue which candidate Clinton promised to tackle, and again, he will be fortunate to have Senator BENTSEN's expertise at the Cabinet table.

While the Secretary of the Treasury is not directly responsible for the overall design of a health care reform proposal, his role is, nonetheless, a critical one.

At the least, he may be asked to help finance any expansion in access.

At the most, he will help to reexamine the role of the Tax Code in shaping the health care market, and its possible use as an incentive to change the behavior of businesses or of individuals.

Additionally, as the debate over health care reform takes place, I will be counting on you, Senator BENTSEN, to maintain your strong commitment to improving access to care in rural America, and to ensuring that Government mandates do not wreak havoc on America's small business men and women, many of whom are still struggling to survive.

In closing, let me just say to my friend from Texas, as the new administration begins the task of turning promises into reality, it is my hope that you display the same ability and willingness to make the tough decisions that the Senate has come to know and respect. I look forward to working with you.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of this nomination is 30 minutes under the order to be equally divided.

Who yields time?

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

Mr. DOLE. I will be happy to yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today in support of President Clinton's nominee to be Secretary of the Treasury, our colleague, Senator LLOYD BENTSEN.

Senator BENTSEN was born and educated in Texas. He received his law degree from the University of Texas, and served honorably in the U.S. Army and the Air Force Reserve. Before becoming a successful businessman and financial executive in Texas, Senator BENTSEN was a Member of Congress from 1948 to 1955. In 1970, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and has served in this body until his resignation to accept the Treasury Secretary post.

Senator BENTSEN has considerable experience in the economic policy area. As well as his background as a businessman and financial executive, Senator BENTSEN has been the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance since 1987, and was also a member of the Joint Economic Committee and chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation. During his career in the Senate, Senator BENTSEN has managed several major tax and trade bills with intelligence and efficiency.

The Department of the Treasury has the significant responsibility of formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies for our country. The Department also serves as the financial agent in national and international policies. As Secretary, Senator BENTSEN will advise our President and Congress on policies that will have a significant effect on our economy and our Nation's budget.

Mr. President, Senator BENTSEN's considerable expertise in the finance arena should make him a valuable addition to the new Cabinet of President Clinton. I believe that his conservative policies will serve him well in the post for which he is nominated, and I am pleased to support his nomination to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the nomination of our colleague, Senator LLOYD BENTSEN, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Like all of my colleagues, I am sorry to lose LLOYD BENTSEN as a colleague—

I have enjoyed working with him and have relied on his expertise on taxes, trade, and health for well over a decade. However, the Senate's loss is clearly the administration's and the country's gain.

The economic challenges that face our Nation are great. Our economy has been in the doldrums for well over 3 years. In my State, these past several years have brought us economic times worse than any since the Great Depression. While today there are some signs that our economy may be on the mend—clearly, too many Americans remain unemployed or underemployed; too many families are unable to make ends meet; and too many children go to school hungry.

But there is good news. President Clinton has made turning our economy around his top priority. And with LLOYD BENTSEN, he has brought one of the most talented and respected leaders in our Nation on board to lead this fight.

Senator BENTSEN has a long and distinguished record of public service. After commanding a bomber squadron in Europe during World War II, and then briefly practicing law, LLOYD served as a judge in Hidalgo County, TX, between 1946 and 1948. When elected 22 years later to the U.S. House of Representatives, he was, at 27, that body's youngest Member.

LLOYD left public life in 1955 to run the family business, Lincoln Consolidated. In 1970, however, he returned to Washington, besting a man by the name of George Bush in a run for the Senate. As my colleagues well know, he has served here ever since, and has developed a distinguished record as thoughtful legislator and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. President, the job of Secretary of the Treasury will not be an easy one; but I am confident that LLOYD BENTSEN is the right selection for this very important task and I urge the Senate to confirm this nomination.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today I am honored to have the opportunity to vote in favor of the confirmation of Senator LLOYD BENTSEN as the new Secretary of the Treasury.

It is my privilege to cast this vote. There is no Senator, there is no man that I have more respect and admiration for than Senator BENTSEN. I consider him the best Senator in the Senate and one of my most valued friends.

SENATE PORTRAITS

Just off this floor, in the Senate reception room, hang the portraits of five Senators. These Senators were selected by a special committee, chaired by Senator John F. Kennedy, that was asked to select the five outstanding Senators in our Nation's history.

All five of these giants of the Senate—Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Robert LaFollette, Robert Taft, and John Calhoun—served on the Finance Com-

mittee. Three chaired the committee. The other two served as ranking minority member.

Undoubtedly, one of the primary reasons that these men earned the respect of their colleagues was that they helped manage one of the most important tasks of government—raising revenue for Government services.

While I was recently admiring these portraits, it occurred to me—to paraphrase a well-known quote from the 1988 Presidential campaign—that though I did not know Daniel Webster, and I did not serve with Daniel Webster, I am confident that LLOYD BENTSEN is a Daniel Webster.

And though I can make no guarantees, I would not be surprised to see another portrait eventually added to this group; a portrait of another chairman of the Senate Finance Committee—LLOYD BENTSEN.

BENTSEN ACHIEVEMENTS

Senator BENTSEN has been a member of the Senate Finance Committee since 1971. He has been its chairman since 1987.

During his tenure as chairman he guided numerous critical pieces of legislation through the committee and guided the committee's work through the Senate. He has skillfully and successfully worked to win passage of such important legislation as the 1988 Trade and Competitiveness Act, the 1990 budget agreement, and numerous important tax and reconciliation bills. He guided the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement through the Senate and, in Texas, he is known as the father of the North American Free-Trade Agreement.

His work has won the near unanimous praise of his colleagues on and off the committee and on both sides of the aisle.

While he has been a leader in crafting the Nation's tax, trade, and health care policy, he has also been a tireless defender of the interests of his home State of Texas. He has fought for Texas in the appropriations process and in the highway bill the Senate passed last year.

I have sometimes disagreed with Senator BENTSEN, but I have always respected him. Thanks to his integrity, hard work, and remarkable self discipline, he has come to personify the best of this body.

BENTSEN AS TREASURY SECRETARY

Upon confirmation this afternoon, Senator BENTSEN will face an enormous task. He will be the leader in the new administration's efforts to craft a sound economic policy to keep America growing and to invest in America's economy for the long term. Senator BENTSEN will have primary responsibility for crafting sound and fair tax legislation and controlling the Federal budget. Certainly, his great expertise in trade and health care will also be invaluable to the new administration.

His remarkable skills as a legislator will be called upon time and time again to guide critical economic legislation through Congress.

CONCLUSION

I will miss Senator BENTSEN greatly. The Senate will sorely miss Senator BENTSEN. And I am certain that the people of Texas will miss Senator BENTSEN.

Moreover, I am certain that my friend and former colleague, Bob Krueger—who I served with in the House—will be a fine replacement for Senator BENTSEN in the Senate. The people of Texas will continue to be well served by a man who is sure to follow Senator BENTSEN as another truly great Senator from Texas.

At least the people of Texas and the Senate can take some solace from the fact that their loss is the Nation's gain. Senator BENTSEN will undoubtedly become one of the finest Treasury Secretaries the Nation has ever had.

(At the request of Mr. MITCHELL the following statement of Mr. BYRD was ordered to be printed in the RECORD at this point.)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of LLOYD BENTSEN for Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. I commend our new President, Bill Clinton, for nominating an individual of the caliber of Senator BENTSEN for this very important Cabinet post. He has the experience, leadership, and the intellectual acumen required to take on the challenging responsibilities of the Treasury Department.

LLOYD BENTSEN held his first public office as county judge of Hidalgo County, TX, in 1947. He served in this capacity until 1948, when he successfully ran for a seat in the U.S. Congress. There he served three consecutive terms until 1954, when he decided not to seek reelection but instead, try his hand at business in Houston, TX. After a successful business career for 16 years LLOYD BENTSEN came back to Washington in 1971, this time to begin his career as a United States Senator from the State of Texas.

This well-deserved nomination caps off a highly successful public service career for Senator LLOYD BENTSEN.

I have had the honor and the privilege of serving side by side in this great institution with LLOYD BENTSEN over the past 21 years. I am sure my colleagues would agree, that he has been an exemplary Senator who has served the people of the great State of Texas with distinction and honor and will stand out in the history of this body as one of its most accomplished and effective Members. As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he authored and shepherded through the Congress many major pieces of legislation affecting international trade, tax policy, health care, higher education, budget, retirement income, and Medicare, just

to name a few. His leadership in promoting tax equity for working-class citizens, protecting the mortgage interest deduction for homeowners, helping economically distressed areas of the country prosper, and eliminating trade barriers so that American companies can compete in overseas markets, will long be remembered. This institution and the American public owe a debt of gratitude to LLOYD BENTSEN for the legacy he leaves behind as he goes off to pursue great challenges as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. President, I am proud to have known and worked closely with Senator LLOYD BENTSEN. He has brought great dignity to this body and will take that same dignity to the Clinton administration. He is also a man of character and integrity, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will be one of the most visible and valuable advisers in the Clinton administration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, whoever is governing time, could I have 2 minutes?

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes of my time to the Senator from New Mexico.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, in these days it is obvious we have many problems, but the big problem that will actually swallow us up is the growing deficit of the United States. That problem will leave to our children and grandchildren a legacy of no growth, little opportunity, and little hope and joy because they will all be burdened with paying for what we are busy about doing, which is spending ourselves into bankruptcy.

Now, having said that, the President could not have made a better choice than the choice he made for Secretary of the Treasury. While many do not see that job like they see the OMB Director, as principally a budget and deficit reduction job, obviously you need somebody there as the Secretary of the Treasury who understands the relationship of the entitlement programs, and the other programs of our country, the revenue base, and the growing annual tax dollars going to the deficit. I believe we have somebody in this job now who understands that well. I look forward to working with him. But I hope he is working with other Cabinet members so that we can have a unified approach.

I echo the remarks of the leader on my side, the Republican leader, and I put out a hand to the new President. If you are going to get the deficit under control, I do not believe you are going to do it without bipartisan support, and we want to be part of thinking it through and then we will be part of making it happen. I think Senator LLOYD BENTSEN will help us with that.

I yield the floor, and I thank the majority leader for the time.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I am happy to rise today in support of my dear colleague, LLOYD BENTSEN, to be Secretary of the Treasury. I believe that the decision by our new President to nominate LLOYD BENTSEN, of Texas, to be Secretary of the Treasury was his finest Cabinet nomination.

Every Member of this body knows LLOYD BENTSEN. We know of his expertise in the area of taxes and fiscal policy. But, more important, we know him as a person of character who has our confidence, who has our trust. I think his knowledge of the finances of the Federal Government and his knowledge of the workings of the Congress will make him an excellent Secretary of the Treasury.

I believe that this wise decision by our new President will serve him well and will serve the Nation well, and I am delighted to join in a unanimous vote for our distinguished colleague, LLOYD BENTSEN, of Texas, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

I thank the Chair.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like to add my voice to those that have supported the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury, LLOYD BENTSEN.

I have known Senator BENTSEN and worked with him over the years. I can think of no one more qualified to serve in that position, and I know that he will be a very fine Secretary of the Treasury. So I am pleased to have supported his nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, seeing no other Senator seeking recognition to address this issue, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time and to vote on this nominee, if that is agreeable with the Republican leader.

Mr. DOLE. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is all time yielded back?

All time is yielded back.

The question is, will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of LLOYD BENTSEN to be Secretary of the Treasury.

So the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of LES ASPIN of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to make a short statement. I will designate the distinguished chairman of the committee to control the time on our side.

Mr. President, I would like to express my support for the confirmation of Representative LES ASPIN to be Secretary of Defense. President Clinton has made an excellent choice in nominating him—LES ASPIN clearly has the experience, qualifications, and knowledge necessary to lead our Nation's military services.

LES ASPIN began his career of public service in the 1960's at the Pentagon, working as an adviser to then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. In 1970, he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he has amassed a distinguished record of service. As both a member and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Representative ASPIN has demonstrated his expertise and acknowledged leadership on national defense issues.

In the past year, Representative ASPIN has worked diligently to develop a framework for approaching our future national security needs. The white papers he has shared with colleagues on a wide variety of defense issues have made a significant contribution to the debate in Congress on our future military requirements.

LES ASPIN also has worked closely with Senator NUNN and other Members of the House and Senate to develop defense transition programs that will be essential to assist workers, communities, and industries to adjust to necessary reductions in defense programs.

The experience and broad perspective of Representative ASPIN will be particularly useful at this critical juncture in our Nation's history. The end of the cold war has given us the opportunity to scale the Defense Department to a size more consistent with current and future threats. This will require difficult decisions as to our military's size, the missions of the services, and the resources necessary to sustain our forces adequately. It also will require attention to preserving our defense industrial base and providing assistance to those adversely affected by the military downsizing.

Last year, I called for a reduction of \$100 billion in defense spending over 5 years in light of our changing military needs. Representative ASPIN has called for similar reductions. I look forward to working with him as we confront the challenge of streamlining the Defense establishment while retaining our vital military capabilities.

Another challenge facing the new Secretary of Defense will be to guide U.S. Forces deployed in ongoing military missions. As we begin a new administration and a new Congress, our Nation is involved in major international operations:

Enforcement of U.N. resolutions enacted after the Persian Gulf war has re-

quired continued United States and allied military operations in Iraq.

Several thousand United States troops are engaged in a large-scale humanitarian effort to relieve the suffering of famine victims in Somalia and to create a secure environment for them.

These challenges, new ones that may arise, and our ongoing commitments throughout the world will require the experienced leadership possessed by Representative ASPIN.

I congratulate LES ASPIN on his nomination as Secretary of Defense. I believe he will serve President Clinton and the Nation well. I look forward to working with Secretary ASPIN on all of the challenging issues that will confront our military services and our Nation in the coming years.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] controls the time on the nomination.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I am pleased to report that the Committee on Armed Services has favorably reported the nomination of the Honorable LES ASPIN to be the Secretary of Defense.

Chairman ASPIN has had a distinguished public service career, having served on the staff of Senator William Proxmire; as staff assistant to Walter Heller, the Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors; as one of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's "Whiz Kids;" and since his election to the House of Representatives in 1970, as a member of the House Armed Services Committee, where he has been chairman since 1985.

I have worked very closely with Congressman ASPIN over the years, and we on our committee have a very, very high regard for his ability and his integrity, and we are very certain that he will be a well-qualified, well-informed, and effective Secretary of Defense. He has been an effective chairman, and I think he will continue his very strong leadership in the important position of Secretary of Defense.

The committee received testimony from Chairman ASPIN on Thursday, January 7, 1993, in open session in both the morning and afternoon. Chairman ASPIN had previously answered a number of defense policy questions that I submitted to him and he has subsequently answered a number of additional questions for the record that were submitted to him by committee members.

Chairman ASPIN has also submitted a public financial disclosure report and related financial documents. The committee also received the required letters on conflict of interest and related matters from the nominee, the Office of Government Ethics, and the general counsel of the Department of Defense.

The committee also received, Mr. President, the required letter from the transition counsel outlining the nature

and scope of the background investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Both Senator THURMOND, and I have reviewed the FBI materials and we have concluded that there is nothing in Mr. ASPIN's background, as reflected in the FBI materials, that would render him unfit to serve as the Secretary of Defense.

In his opening remarks before the committee, Chairman ASPIN defined two sets of challenges facing the Defense Department as: One, "to maintain the superb quality of our forces and the high-technology advantages we have in our systems"; and two, "to cope with the dangers of the new, still evolving post-cold-war, post-Soviet world." He also laid out four dangers that have emerged as first, "The new nuclear danger"; second, "regional, ethnic, religious conflicts"; third, "the possibility of the failure of reform in the former Soviet Union"; and fourth, "the economic well-being of the Nation." Chairman ASPIN ended his remarks by pledging as follows, "As we go about tackling the difficult individual tasks ahead of us, we will not lose sight of our first duty—the maintenance of sound, ready, effective forces."

Through his responses to my prehearing questions, to the questions posed by committee members during the hearing, and to the members' questions for the record, Chairman ASPIN has commented on a wide variety of important defense policy issues. In each instance Chairman ASPIN demonstrated a firm grasp of the issues, a willingness to consider alternate views, and a dedication to a strong national defense.

Mr. President, in nominating LES ASPIN to be his Secretary of Defense, President Clinton has chosen a known quantity. Present and past members of the Senate Armed Services Committee have worked with him on a host of national security issues and have found him to be a man who brings a firm analytical foundation to the positions he espouses. He has been a formidable and knowledgeable spokesman for a strong national defense.

As I stated in my opening statement at the committee's January 7 hearing on Chairman ASPIN's qualifications, "He is, in my view, well-prepared, well-qualified, and well-suited for this key position. His entire adult life has, in fact, prepared him to be the Secretary of Defense."

Mr. President, the Secretary of Defense is the Cabinet official who serves in the military chain of command from the President to our combatant commanders. With the deployment of our Armed Forces in Somalia and the Persian Gulf and the need for key decisions on Yugoslavia, it is extremely important that the Senate act on this important nomination.

Mr. President, I strongly support Chairman ASPIN's confirmation and I

urge my colleagues to join me in supporting his nomination.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of Congressman ASPIN as our next Secretary of Defense.

Over the course of his 23 years in the Congress, Mr. ASPIN has a solid record on defense issues and has gained the respect of the Congress as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

He has crafted many important pieces of national security legislation and, through his leadership and superior abilities, Mr. ASPIN has pounded out tough compromises in many difficult and contentious conferences.

While I have not agreed with every position Congressman ASPIN has taken—indeed we have disagreed on issues like the B-2 and SDI—we have also found ourselves on the same side of many important debates—support for the MX missile, aid for the Nicaraguan Contras, and authorizing President Bush to use force against Saddam Hussein.

The next Secretary of Defense will be faced with many challenges. I venture to say that the next 4 years will prove to be a far more difficult and challenging test for our national security than even the most recent past.

The next Secretary is confronted with a rapidly changing world, a different and more complex security environment, a shrinking industrial base, and severely limited resources. Solutions to many of these problems will prove to be mutually exclusive, and tough choices will have to be made.

Perhaps the best qualification for the next Secretary of Defense is a clear sense of reality. In my view, LES ASPIN has demonstrated that he sees the world—not as he would wish it to be—but as it really is—a very dangerous place.

Recently, the New York Times had this to say about the nominee:

Mr. Aspin has the skill to perform the inevitable surgery on the defense spending without risking the patient's survival.

I concur. But I submit that he possesses more than tremendous skill alone. In my view, LES ASPIN also has the judgment. And it will require good judgment to restructure our forces in a manner that is consistent with a cautious and realistic appraisal of the threat, especially at a time when fiscal pressures will force the tough choices. Nothing could be worse at this moment in history, than having someone with excellent skills but poor judgment.

No doubt about it. The next Secretary of Defense will be faced with very tough choices. But I am confident that after reviewing the nominee's record, and talking with him personally, he shares my views on a number of important issues. These include continued modernization of our air refueling capability, a sound ammunition production base, innovative defense

conversion projects to retain vital defense-related skills while producing needed commercial products, modernizing the aviation assets of our National Guard and Reserve components, and strong support for research and development efforts of our colleges and universities, especially where innovative approaches to retraining our military personnel in transition can be found and applied. These are just a few of our areas of agreement.

In my view, LES ASPIN's record is clear. His judgment is sound and based upon a realistic view of a complex and dangerous world. Therefore, I support his nomination for Secretary of Defense and I urge his confirmation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time? The Senator from South Carolina yields himself time.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Chairman NUNN in reporting the Armed Services Committee's unanimous recommendation that the Honorable LES ASPIN be confirmed as Secretary of Defense.

Mr. President, LES ASPIN is a true friend of our men and women in uniform and an expert on defense. During his 22 years in the House of Representatives he has served as a member of the House Armed Services Committee. For the last 7 years as chairman of that committee, he has been one of Congress' most influential leaders on defense issues.

Mr. ASPIN has described his vision of our future military forces as not a smaller version of the forces which won the cold war, but rather one that is based on the capability to meet the threat of a different, more challenging and ever-changing world. In my judgment, this sound and insightful approach, if properly supported and implemented, will ensure that our great country can continue to meet its world obligations as a superpower and fulfill its role in history.

As the ranking member on the Senate Armed Services Committee, I join Chairman NUNN and our soon-to-be Secretary of Defense ASPIN, in working together to achieve a strong and highly capable national defense team. This team will prove that it is not only capable of winning on the battlefield, but is also committed to producing the weapons and technology necessary to sustain our superpower status into the coming century.

Mr. President, before closing, I wish to extend my appreciation and that of a grateful nation for the dedicated service of Secretary Cheney and his deputy, Don Atwood. These two gentlemen have served their country in peace and war with great distinction. Our victory in the Persian Gulf with a minimum loss of life among the ranks of our men and women in uniform is a fitting capstone on their service to the Department of Defense and the American people.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I just want to thank Senator THURMOND for his splendid cooperation in moving this nomination. We had a thorough set of hearings that would have lasted as long as need be, but our committee has asked all the questions they wanted to ask. We had those hearings about 10 days ago. We have had splendid cooperation from Senator THURMOND and the other Members on both sides of the aisle.

We did receive this nomination after the President was officially sworn in at the inauguration. We had our meeting after the inauguration. So our committee, as Senator THURMOND has already reflected, voted 20 to nothing to report this nomination.

So I hope that the nomination will be approved.

Mr. President, the Armed Services Committee today also unanimously adopted a resolution commending Secretary Cheney and Deputy Secretary Atwood for their strong leadership of the Defense Department during the past 4 years. I will have more to say on this subject in the near future.

Finally, I want to say a special word of thanks to Pat Tucker, the former minority staff director on the Armed Services Committee. Pat is leaving the Armed Services Committee staff to work on the Intelligence Committee staff, and the Intelligence Committee's gain is our committee's loss. Pat has been an outstanding member of the Armed Services Committee staff. I am glad that Pat is not leaving the Senate, and I look forward to working with him in the future.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am happy to join the distinguished chairman, Senator NUNN, and the distinguished ranking member, Senator THURMOND, of the Armed Services Committee to endorse the nomination of the Honorable LES ASPIN to be Secretary of Defense.

Mr. ASPIN and I have worked together since 1972, when I served as Secretary of the Navy. He was a leader in his work with members of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the members of the House Armed Services Committee to provide the necessary authorizing legislation over many years for the Armed Forces of the United States.

The world has changed markedly over these years and many of the decisions we reached together, particularly in conference after many hours of debate and negotiation, helped contribute to an end to the cold war and the demise of the Communist threat to world peace.

We are looking at a world today where the map makers literally cannot keep up with it—a world where we now have a united Germany, a Czechoslovakia which has divided itself into two separate countries, and a splintered former Yugoslavia.

Our military forces are in combat action once again against Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf region. Ground forces of our Marine Corps and our Army are conducting operations in Somalia to relieve the starvation and chaos that pervade that country. Voices grow increasingly louder each day for involvement of U.S. Forces in the former Yugoslavia.

The Republics of the former Soviet Union remain troubled and unstable. Control over nuclear weapons ballistic missile technologies, chemical and biological weapons, are a growing concern.

Mr. President, despite the end of the cold war, this Nation will continue to have a need for strong, competent military forces.

In the face of increasing calls for further reductions in the defense budget, we must remain strong militarily—with Armed Forces that can move quickly and win decisively. We must maintain a military infrastructure and a defense industrial base second to none.

Mr. President, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I look forward to working with Mr. ASPIN in his new capacity as Secretary of Defense to meet these complex and diverse challenges.

Mr. ASPIN has focused most of his professional life on national security issues. He supported President Reagan and President Bush on many tough issues involving our national security over the past several years.

I intend to support and assist him in a bipartisan way on the important issues that affect our security as a nation—and on those occasions when we disagree, I am sure that by working together in the same constructive, cooperative way we have worked together in the past, we will find the solutions that are in our Nation's best interests.

It is with pride and confidence that I vote in favor of the confirmation of Mr. ASPIN.

(At the request of Mr. MITCHELL the following statement of Mr. BYRD was ordered to be printed in the RECORD at this point:)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to support the nomination of LES ASPIN to be our Secretary of Defense. This is a time of daunting challenge for any man in that important job. He must both shrink our forces to conform realistically to the end of the cold war, freeing up precious resources for other challenges facing our society, and, at the same time, keep those forces second to none, fit to fight, and appropriate for all reasonable contingencies. This responsibility will require great talent and considerable energy, but I am confident that Mr. ASPIN is up to the task. I look forward to working closely with him to ensure that our national defense program is worthy and adequate to provide the tools necessary, not only to

react to events, but also to deter aggression, and to meet the challenge to advance and protect democracy around the globe.

LES ASPIN brings a rare combination of brilliance, studious attention and achievement over many years of public service, and wide political experience and judgment to this difficult job—a combination of qualities which should be of great value in forging a consensus with the Congress for a fresh, new, solid course for the Nation's defense into the next century.

The Armed Services Committee, which has so expeditiously reported this nomination to the floor under the talented and able direction of the distinguished Senator from Georgia, my good friend, Mr. NUNN, and the Appropriations Committee, with the leadership of the Defense Subcommittee under the steady helm of the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, Mr. INOUE, have been working together to burn off the fat in the Department of Defense. At the same time, we have protected and nurtured the muscle and bone which have served us so well in recent years, notably during Desert Storm and now, very ably and professionally, in the difficult peacekeeping role in Somalia. We have to continue to work together to burn off more of the fat in the Defense Department and, equally as important, to shift a greater portion of the Nation's research funding away from the unnecessary and exaggerated focus on military hardware and toward the civilian economy where productivity and competitiveness have become the No. 1 problem and priority for the Nation.

This year, some 56 percent of all Federal research and development funds have been slated for weapons and associated military research. This figure is too high and must be reduced. We must find ways to shift those funds to productive, leading edge, competitive civilian technologies and uses. At the same time, the huge reservoir of talent that the Nation's laboratories have dedicated to military uses must cast their nets into a wider, more fertile sea and begin the process of re-creating industries, technologies, products, and services which will lead the world in the 21st century.

In 1960, when a new Democratic President was about to take his oath of office, his predecessor, a World War II hero, General Eisenhower, had the foresight during a dark period of the cold war to warn against the excesses of an exaggerated military-industrial complex. My colleagues might benefit from pondering his words, and wonder whether we have heeded them sufficiently in recent years. In his farewell address of January 17, 1961, he said:

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spir-

itual—is felt in every city, every statehouse, every office of the federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

Each of us ought to consider whether we are taking into account, in our budgetary decisions, the wise counsel and admonition of President Eisenhower. We are on the cusp of another new kind of era, with a new, Democratic, young President, and a Secretary of Defense who has proved his capability to think through these kind of profound questions. But, there is a world of difference between the international situation faced by the young President Kennedy and that now faced by our young, new President from the State of Arkansas. We have before the Nation the inherited baggage of the cold war—a mountain of military hardware and systems of all kinds; ambitious plans for yet more such hardware; giant bloated inventories of military stocks; and far too many military bases that have proved politically difficult to dismantle. The staggering size and complexity of the American defense establishment has now become a drain on our economy, a drag on our productivity, an impoverishment of precious scientific talent and research—major adjustments must be made, and now is the time to make them. As President Eisenhower noted more than 20 years ago:

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded.

This is not a call to isolationism, but to realism. Without a renewed vigor in our economy, our allies will continue to outdistance us and prevail in the worldwide contest for economic influence, investment, and growth. We stand in danger of being looked upon as the world's policeman, and increasingly as a pauperized praetorian guard. We cannot allow this to happen. We must convince our allies to face up to their responsibilities, as they have not in the case of Bosnia. In the Persian Gulf war, we carried the load in men and risk, and our allies in Europe, Japan, and the Middle East paid for it in cash. If it is right to be involved in Somalia, as it was right for different reasons to be involved in the Persian Gulf, more definite ground rules must be established to sustain American involvement in such operations. We do not know how much this operation will cost, how long it will last, nor what nation-building missions might evolve from the presence of our forces there, but we see regular commentaries that

the prior chaos, violence, and starvation will quickly repeat itself when we leave. The United Nations and our allies must play a very responsible role in Somalia and gradually take over the lion's share of the responsibility. The rules of our newly evolving role are yet to be devised. I know that Mr. ASPIN is cognizant of the need to redefine this role, and we had a very useful dialog on this important matter during his confirmation hearing before the Armed Services Committee.

So, Mr. President, we are in the midst of dramatic changes in the world as a result of the shattering of the Soviet empire that justified the expenditure of huge military budgets and worldwide military systems, alliances, and bases. Right now, our Nation's security is far more dependent on reviving our flaccid economy than in fielding ever more irrelevant and exotic military technologies. Change is needed, it is in the air, and I look forward to working with the fresh, new team that will take its place in the Pentagon under the capable leadership of Secretary ASPIN.

Mr. DODD, Mr. President, I rise today to express my strong support for the nomination of Congressman LES ASPIN to serve as Secretary of Defense.

Mr. President, today is an historic day. Our Nation is poised to begin anew. Our Government is energized and ready to proceed with a positive mandate for change and renewal. And no one is better qualified to lead the Department of Defense in that spirit than LES ASPIN.

As the former chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Congressman ASPIN has developed a stellar reputation as a dedicated legislator and scholar with a passion for detail. His keen and continual scrutiny of the Defense Department budget is legendary.

But budget lines and program details are not the only priority for the incoming Cabinet. No one knows that better than LES ASPIN. His exhaustive review of our Nation's long-term defense needs have provided a framework for our post-cold-war force structure. His recent series on "Threat Driven Methodologies" as a basis for force planning is a thoughtful, insightful, and most of all—practical guide for meeting our changing national security requirements.

And the challenges are many. From relief efforts in Somalia, continuing instability in the Persian Gulf, to base closure decisions here at home, our Nation's defense forces face new challenges. Clearly the Department of Defense must adapt and undergo major restructuring to meet these challenges. Programs must be scaled back without destroying our investment of the past 40 years and must be reoriented for dual-use capabilities.

That is why the greatest challenge facing our military forces is the

downsizing of our defense industry. In Connecticut alone, over 134,000 men and women are directly employed through DOD contracting, while another 27,500 are active duty personnel stationed within our State. The need for reductions is clear, but it must be done with compassion and foresight if it is going to work.

LES ASPIN can accomplish that goal. His understanding of the difficulties facing our Nation's defense industries makes him an ideal candidate to lead our defense industrial base through these difficult times. His well documented commitment to preserving our Nation's industrial base capacity is further evidence of his strategic approach to our national defense.

Mr. President, our Nation is entering a new era. President Clinton has made it clear that his administration will provide the Nation with a solid and forward moving plan for change. As Secretary of Defense, LES ASPIN will provide the leadership, and strength necessary to fulfill those goals. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of LES ASPIN as Secretary of Defense.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I have known and worked with Congressman ASPIN for many years. He is a competent and capable legislator, leader, and defense analyst. His background and expertise have served the House of Representatives—and the country with distinction.

Also on this day, America is losing—for now anyway—the service of a great American and leader in Dick Cheney. Secretary Cheney's performance over the last 3½ years has been nothing short of stellar. His leadership during times of conflict, combat and calm has steadied this Nation. Each American owes a debt to Secretary Cheney for his stewardship of America's peace and his dedication to freedom.

In 1981, President Reagan began a long and difficult journey to transform the world into a new shape and a new vision. His labor was not in vain. He set America on a new course.

President Bush continued that course. He renewed America's fight against the tyranny and oppression of dictators and despots—and he delivered victory.

Now we face a new world. A world which was largely shaped by America. Today, we strike out anew. We begin a new era under President Clinton and his Defense Secretary, LES ASPIN.

LES ASPIN, with all of his ability and skill, will face a great challenge in his new role as Secretary of Defense. Some Members of Congress assume that we no longer need a Department of Defense—they are wrong and it is essential that we protect our military capability.

While the world has changed—it remains a very dangerous place. Secretary ASPIN's fundamental job must be to continue to secure America's

peace in the world and protect America's interests, wherever they may be. I am confident that Secretary ASPIN is up to the task.

I look forward to working with Secretary ASPIN and I support his confirmation to that post.

Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is all time yielded back? Is all time yielded back?

Mr. NUNN. I yield back my time, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate give its advice and consent to the nomination of LES ASPIN, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense?

So, the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Warren Christopher, of California, to be Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time? The majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate today will have an opportunity to vote in support of President Clinton's nomination of Warren M. Christopher to become Secretary of State.

In such a turbulent time, the role of the Secretary of State is critically important.

He must begin the process of redefining the terms of America's political, economic, and military engagement with the world.

He must forge new, more interactive relationships with the other agencies that also have global responsibilities.

And he simultaneously must respond to the many immediate crises occurring throughout the world.

I am pleased that Mr. Christopher will be the one to assume these daunting responsibilities on our behalf. I have known Warren Christopher personally and well for many years, and he has my greatest respect and confidence. I am certain that he will serve the country with great distinction.

Most Americans know Mr. Christopher from his much praised service at the State Department. He was Deputy Secretary of State from 1977-81.

As chief U.S. negotiator for the release of the American hostages, he successfully completed a mission many considered impossible.

His commitment to human rights helped to ensure that concern for individual rights became an enduring element of American foreign policy.

Having been an outstanding Deputy Secretary would by itself demonstrate that Warren Christopher is eminently prepared for the responsibility he is about to assume.

Yet Warren Christopher's experience and contribution to this nation are far broader.

He has extensive legal and judicial experience, beginning as a clerk to U.S. Justice William O. Douglas and special counsel to California Governor Brown, serving as a Deputy Attorney General from 1967-69, and practicing law for years in the private sector.

These experiences may help explain why Mr. Christopher has such a deep appreciation for the rights and freedoms of our political system and feels so strongly about helping to foster them in other nations.

Warren Christopher also understands the importance of economics. His first job at the State Department—leading U.S. delegations on textile negotiations and consulting on foreign economics—focused exclusively upon trade and economic issues. This contributes to his ability to appreciate the critical importance of ensuring economic opportunity abroad.

But for all of Warren Christopher's expertise in foreign affairs, economics, and the law, we would be doing him a disservice if we did not recognize his outstanding public service in other areas.

Not only does he have a longstanding commitment to pro bono work, but he served as vice chairman of the Governors Commission on the Los Angeles Riots in 1965 and 1966. More recently he headed what became known as the Christopher Commission to investigate the Los Angeles Police Department and charges of brutality made in the context of the beating of Rodney King. These actions say much about the character of the man who is about to become America's Secretary of State.

When he was awarded the Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian award, in 1981, Warren Christopher was described as having "the tact of a true diplomat, the tactical skills of a great soldier, the analytical ability of a fine lawyer, and the selfless dedication of a citizen-statesman."

The Medal of Freedom's citation is as fine a summation of Warren Christopher as anyone could hope to give.

I consider it a privilege to cast my vote in support of the nomination of Warren Christopher as Secretary of State.

Mr. President, I designate Senator PELL, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to control the remaining time of our side on this nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the majority leader is granted. Senator PELL will control the time on the Democratic side.

The Republican leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, Warren Christopher comes to this extremely demanding and difficult post with much experience and much respect from Democrats and Republicans alike and certainly from this Senator as well.

That experience and respect have earned him the nomination as Secretary of State. I look forward to supporting that nomination and to working with him in the new administration.

When Warren Christopher takes his oath of office as Secretary of State, he will enter that office with an abundance of advice on the conduct of foreign policy.

His transition team and his administration colleagues, many of them veterans of President Carter's administration, will supply him with options papers for virtually every foreign policy situation from the most pressing to the most obscure.

As an experienced diplomat and former Deputy Secretary of State, much of this information will be familiar.

I'm sure he also goes to his new position with a small mountain of foreign policy proposals from think tanks, corporations, former Government officials, and concerned private citizens. I'm sure because I've received many of these proposals myself.

There is one particular paper that I know he will take with him to his new office. That is the October 1, 1992, remarks of President Clinton—who was then candidate Clinton—in Milwaukee before the Institute of World Affairs.

That speech, I believe, outlines an ambitious challenge to the new Secretary of State to expand democracy and, in President Clinton's words, to realize "why we cannot retreat to a fortress America." It outlined a very activist foreign policy making the point that "we cannot choose between international engagement and domestic reconstruction" because they are two sides of the same coin.

President Clinton went on to deplore lack of action to stop the horror in Bosnia, to advocate democratic reform in Africa, to support democracy in South America, and to help end the repressive regime in Cuba. In that speech he called for a democracy corps in the former Soviet Union, more public diplomacy through an expansion of radio broadcasting in Asia, and a redirection and reorganization of foreign assistance.

Saying that the world "is still a dangerous place," the speech declared that "military power still matters" and promised to maintain "a strong and ready defense."

To be sure, that same speech offers a rationalization for selected activism by saying our commitment to democracy abroad might have to give way to

"other security needs or economic interests" and that we cannot "force every ideal, including the promotion of democracy, on other people."

Now the time has come to translate that speech of commitment to the promotion of democracy, a commitment tempered by words of caution, into decisions. Decisions on Haitian immigrants, on the dictator in Baghdad, on the killing and rape in Bosnia, and on dozens of other difficult issues which cannot be put aside.

Warren Christopher will be the translator of the commitments in that speech and some decisions will have to be made soon.

I note that in reply to my question about the situation in Armenia, Secretary-designate Christopher called for more study of all the information available and more consultation before making a decision. But winter is an enemy that will not wait for consultation in Armenia and other former Soviet Republics. To the people of Bosnia, more consultation and study mean more death and brutality.

If we have learned anything from the situations in Iraq, in Bosnia, and in Somalia, we have learned that there is a time to stop studying and consulting and a time to act.

We are fortunate to have a man of Warren Christopher's experience and integrity helping to make the important decisions which await.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] is recognized.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to give my unqualified support to this nomination. Mr. Christopher appeared before our committee on 2 days last week for two separate sessions on each day. He testified to our committee for a total of more than 12 hours and, in addition, answered more than 400 questions submitted for the record over the weekend.

I can say with utmost confidence that the committee fulfilled its responsibility to raise as broad a range of issues as possible with the prospective Secretary of State.

I commenced the committee hearing with a high regard for Mr. Christopher because of my experience with his excellent prior service with the State Department.

I concluded the hearing process with an even deeper regard for his intellect, his reason, and his comportment.

I have not the slightest doubt that he will serve ably and with honor as our Nation's top diplomat. In his presentation to the committee, Mr. Christopher laid out a sound strategy for protecting American interests in a world of profound change. And throughout the questioning process, he displayed a remarkable command of the many pressing issues on our international agenda.

More important, he demonstrated sound judgment, quickness of mind,

leaving no question that he will respond effectively, prudently, decisively in the event of a crisis—and we now face several. These characteristics, vision, knowledge, and judgment, are prerequisites for what is arguably the most demanding, important, wide-ranging job in any administration.

By selecting Warren Christopher, President Clinton has placed his confidence in someone who excels in all three, and I am very happy to bring his nomination before the Senate and urge my colleagues to support him.

I am glad to yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

Mr. THURMOND. Will the Senator yield me about 3 minutes?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today in support of Warren Christopher to be Secretary of State. In this position, Mr. Christopher will have the great responsibility of guiding our Nation's foreign policy for President Clinton.

Mr. Christopher was born and educated in California. He graduated from University of Southern California, and he received his law degree from Stanford University. Mr. Christopher served in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1943 to 1946. He was Deputy Attorney General at the Department of Justice in the late 1960's, and he was Deputy Secretary of State in the Carter administration.

The Secretary of the Department of State has the significant responsibility of advising the President in formulating and executing foreign policy decisions for our country. In carrying out this responsibility, it is necessary to consider the safety, security, and prosperity of the United States. Our country is continually faced with new challenges and problems, and the Secretary of State must have the background and experience to meet these challenges. The situations in the Middle East, in Bosnia, and in Somalia must be addressed with strength and care. The recent actions in Iraq clearly illustrate the importance of foreign relations to the continued well-being of the United States.

Mr. Christopher's past experience as Deputy Secretary of State for President Carter should assist him as Secretary of State. I believe he possesses the qualifications necessary to successfully serve in this new position. He is recognized as a man with integrity, good judgment, and excellent negotiating skills.

I am pleased to support the nomination of Warren Christopher to be Secretary of State.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the nomination of Warren Christopher as Secretary of State.

Mr. President, the nomination before us today takes place at a time of remarkable change. The old world order—that bipolar balancing act of two largely hostile superpowers—has dissolved. Its most well known icons—the Berlin Wall, the Iron Curtain, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—have now been relegated to museum displays or the pages of history books.

What is not yet clear, Mr. President, is what will replace the old order. In practically every corner of the world, from Russia and the other former Soviet Republics to what was once Yugoslavia, ethnic tensions and nationalist tendencies have come to the surface with violent and often deadly results. The ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the clan warfare in Somalia, and the Iraqi genocide against the Kurds are only three of the more dramatic examples.

Clearly, Mr. President, we need a new world order to deal with these unspeakable acts. In my view, the starting point for that order is for the new administration to restore confidence in U.S. adherence to internationally accepted legal norms. Such confidence is absolutely essential if we and the community of nations are to build an international order that fosters and strengthens the rule of law.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, U.S. policy during the 1980's gave short shrift to international legal standards. Be it the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, the abdication of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the Iran-Contra and Iraq-gate scandals, the kidnaping of suspects on foreign soil, or most recently the politicization of the State Department in the improper search of Bill Clinton's passport files, each of these events robbed us of the moral authority to be the standard bearer of the international rule of law.

Accordingly, Mr. President, one of the first orders of business in the Clinton State Department will be to restore the rule of law to American foreign policy. And I have no doubt that Warren Christopher is the right choice to carry out that very important task. His role as Deputy Secretary of State in the Carter administration, and most recently his position as chairman of the commission investigating the conduct of the Los Angeles Police Department, leave me certain of his commitment to the principles of fairness and equal justice.

In the course of 2 days before the Foreign Relations Committee last week, and in written questions over the weekend, Warren Christopher was asked questions that covered virtually all aspects of U.S. foreign policy. His principled and disciplined answers left me confident that he has the understanding and knowledge to be a highly effective Secretary of State.

During that testimony, Mr. President, Warren Christopher also made a

point that I think bears repeating here. He pointed out that our foreign policy is not only relevant to people in Kuwait, or Iraq, or Yugoslavia—it has a very direct impact on people in America as well. And he noted that foreign policy will enjoy no popular support unless it is justified in terms of its relevance to the lives of people in this country.

In short, Mr. Christopher told us, our foreign policy must begin at home. And Mr. President, I couldn't agree more. I commend Warren Christopher for making that very important observation and I look forward to an administration that puts those words into action.

Mr. President, the next decade in American foreign policy could be one of unprecedented international co-operation. After four decades of languishing under the cold war, the United Nations now has an opportunity to become the effective multilateral institution its founders envisioned 50 years ago.

But for this goal to be realized, the United States must adopt a foreign policy that adheres to internationally accepted principles and the rule of law. I am confident that Warren Christopher is the right selection for this very important task, and I urge the Senate to confirm this nomination.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, this is an outstanding nomination. Warren Christopher has everything we could ask for in a Secretary of State—experience, intelligence, honesty and a breathtaking capacity to see clearly through the thicket of competing interests and issues that confront all of us in public life. There are any number of jobs, aside from this one, to which Mr. Christopher could have been appointed and, for which, he would have been qualified; but this one is the best match, and I think perhaps the greatest challenge.

Upon taking the oath of office, Secretary of State Warren Christopher will assume the duties of America's chief diplomat at a time when America is, in many ways, more inward looking than at any time in my memory. There is a strong and growing vein of sentiment within our country that simply does not want to see American dollars, aid, or servicemen heading overseas for any reason—no matter how noble or urgent the cause may appear. There is a mood that says let us take care of our own; let us get our own house in order; let us leave the role of global samaritan, global risk taker, global heavy lifter to someone else, anyone else.

None of us has to spell out the principal reason for all of this. It is what the new President taught us during the campaign, with the sign in his headquarters that read "it's the economy, stupid." It is uncertainty about jobs, about our schools, about our ability to give our kids the same gift of optimism about the future that we had and that

generations before us had growing up in America.

We know we have to give first priority to the problems we face here at home.

But we also know that neither our history, nor our character, nor our self-interest will allow us to withdraw from the center stage of global political and economic life. Nothing could be more shortsighted or self-destructive than for us to do that.

But we are going to have to be communicating that message to the American people every day if we are going to get it through.

We are going to have to draw the links between domestic and foreign policy more tightly and more clearly than ever before.

And we will be right to do so.

Because there is no more immediate or local an issue than whether our sons and daughters will once again be called upon to stop a madman in the Middle East; there is no more important economic issue than whether we find ourselves 2 or 3 years from now having to restore the defense cuts we are now so hopeful we can make; there are few issues more important to our families than whether Americans can be freed at long last from the fear of international terrorism and the scourge of drugs; and there can be no more important matter for our children than whether they will grow up on a world that is largely nonviolent and respectful of the law, rather than brutal, anarchic and contemptuous of the law.

For these and others reasons, the world will watch the early days of this administration with high expectations and with great interest. What will change with the new President and the new administration; what will stay the same?

For my part, I hope to see steadfastness of purpose in Iraq, in Somalia, in arms control negotiations and in pursuit of a Middle East peace.

Elsewhere, I look for change: A higher priority for environmental protection in our aid program and in international lending policies; a steadier and more principled commitment to democracy and human rights; and an all out effort to strengthen international institutions in ways that will render them truly effective.

It is, after all, partly the failure of existing international institutions that has left us negotiating to reward, not punish, Serbian aggression and atrocities; that has left a collection of thugs and drug runners exercising real power in Haiti; and that has left the peace-keeping effort in Cambodia at least partially hostage to the Khmer Rouge.

The question for the future is whether—amid all the tumult and change we see in the world—we will be able to keep our bearings; and whether we will be able to lead the international community by being clear enough about what we stand for abroad.

The inconsistencies of the past have hurt us, it seems to me. We've declared our commitment to democracy around the world, but coddled more than our share of dictators, as well; We have insisted that international boundaries are sacred, but ignored Syria's virtual conquest of Lebanon, and been slow to respond in Bosnia. We have denounced the arms sales of others but sold more arms than anyone else. We have denounced terrorism but sold arms to terrorist states. And we have been the very model of inconsistency in our policies toward Saddam Hussein.

Now is the time to set out in a new direction. I think we are going to have precisely the right man at the helm. I welcome the nomination of Warren Christopher as Secretary of State, and I urge all Senators to support his nomination today.

(At the request of Mr. MITCHELL, the following statement of Mr. BYRD was ordered to be printed in the RECORD at this point:)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I support the nomination of Warren Christopher to be the next Secretary of State. Mr. Christopher comes to this task with excellent credentials and a depth of experience. He is widely known as a level-headed, patient negotiator. I well remember his invaluable work on the Panama Canal Treaty, and I have great confidence in his ability to take on the demanding duties as the Secretary of State.

Mr. Christopher's recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee provides a thoughtful perspective on the challenges ahead. His priorities as Secretary of State in this dramatically transforming world scene appear to be sound. I agree with him that we are now at the beginning of a new era which needs the shaping force of enlightened and activist American policy. I applaud his statement that the State Department needs to eschew some of the clientitis into which it has too often slipped, and that it needs an American orientation and an American desk. The State Department should always remember that its primary role is to further American interests. Paramount among those interests is our economic strength and leadership. Without a strong economy we cannot hope to lead the world for very long.

I commend Mr. Christopher for placing economic security as the "primary goal for our foreign policy." He will have my active support in this effort. I have included funds and requirements in appropriation bills over the last few years to more closely tie our foreign aid to the development of markets for American products and capital in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and elsewhere, and I believe that we must be far more aggressive in this arena. International competition is now based on economics, and leadership by the State Department in this

arena is sorely needed. I urge the new Secretary to roll up his sleeves and act quickly on this problem.

I also agree with the priority Mr. Christopher has placed on the area of nonproliferation—first, in the stemming of the outflow of the weapons debris migrating out of the former Soviet Union to the rest of the world, and second, in stopping the practice by many nations of plying weapons and their delivery systems around the world. If we are to lead in this task, we must seriously reevaluate our own practice of arms sales. Such sales should be the exception, rather than the rule, for U.S. exports. Continued efforts should also be made to curtail proliferation through new arms control arrangements and agreements, and through the use of the full range of carrots and sticks the Secretary will have available to him.

Mr. Christopher rightly emphasizes the American task of furthering and nurturing the upsurge of democratic governments and institutions around the world. To the extent that we can succeed in fostering democratic practices where formerly bullies reigned, we will have new tools against violent solutions, wars, and oppression. And, in connection with the struggling democracies of the former Soviet empire, from Latvia to Rumania to Russia itself, America will benefit from helping to solidify the gains made to date and will do as much as we realistically can to widen the domain of market economies and democratic governments in the world.

As I have said, the tasks facing the new Secretary of State are formidable. Unfamiliar roles will be played across the board, but clearly Mr. Christopher is well aware of the need for innovative thought and action on the part of the State Department. I stand ready to lend my support to the job he is about to embark upon.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I have no objection to a voice vote on the nomination of Warren Christopher to be U.S. Secretary of State. However, I do desire that the RECORD reflect my doubts about this nomination based on actions by him during previous periods of service and positions taken by him during recent nomination hearings conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

Mr. SIMPSON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS

Mr. SIMPSON. We have had a most impressive ceremony in the transition of power in the United States, and it is a thrilling thing to observe, even if the results may not have been as I would have liked.

As I wished my friend George Bush adieu at the helicopter at the east

front of the Capitol and then proceeded upstairs again to visit with the President of the United States, Bill Clinton, to talk about the things we have to do, I kept thinking that ours is truly a remarkable country in the history of democracy.

I just want to take a few moments. I know the time is agglimmering. But in the cooperative spirit expressed so eloquently by President Clinton in his inaugural address, I want to commend him for the excellent nominations he has made to the positions of Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Treasury, and Secretary of State. I know these people. It has been my pleasure to have observed all of them in this remarkable arena of Washington.

I have known LLOYD BENTSEN for over 14 years. He is a true statesman, who served his State and the Nation with distinction, a wonderful man with whom I have worked on many issues. We have been in agreement substantially more often than in disagreement on matters of policy. He was one of my strongest allies, as was the occupant of the chair, with regard to the sweeping immigration reform legislation of years past. He has been a strong ally on economic issues critical to my State and has often expressed to me his fondness for my State. And his lovely friend, Charles Duncan, the former Secretary of Energy, is a neighbor of mine in Wyoming. We spent many happy times with B.A. and LLOYD BENTSEN in those environs. He will be missed as a Senate colleague, and I am confident he will continue his exemplary service as Secretary of the Treasury.

Warren Christopher is a jewel. He was one of the real stars of the Carter administration. I came to know him well. I wish I could have known him better. I am sure I will. I am telling my constituents he was one of the most impressive men that I worked with during the Carter administration. He brings a wide array of talents to the demanding position of Secretary of State. He is superb in substance, an excellent administrator, a wonderful, thoughtful, creative man. I have the utmost respect for him.

Finally, LES ASPIN is a master of the defense area and he knows how to get things done in Washington. He is a good legislator. He will be a good administrator. I believe he will be a voice of moderation to those who would seek unreasonable cuts in spending for our national security. And Dick Cheney, my old sidekick from Wyoming, has indicated to me that Les Aspin is surely a wonderful choice for Secretary of Defense.

I commend those three.

I commend Senator WENDELL FORD for his work as chairman of the Inaugural Committee and Senator TED STEVENS. Both of them brought great credit to the Senate and they deserve great accolades for a very impressive and

moving ceremony. It was a truly great honor and privilege to be a part of it.

I thank the Chair and I thank the majority leader, and I look forward to working with him and with the minority leader as we go forward with this new Congress.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I join with those who have given remarks to the Senate about Warren Christopher. He is going to do a splendid job. Obviously, this Senator is going to support him.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I believe there is no other Senator who now wishes to address the subject pending, the nomination of Warren Christopher, and I would hope that we could yield back the time and vote on that nomination now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is all time yielded back?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, we yield back on our side.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate give its advice and consent to the nomination of Warren Christopher, of California, to be Secretary of State?

So the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. THURMOND. I move to lay that motion on the table, Mr. President.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the President will be immediately notified of the confirmation of the foregoing nomination.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I will now propound a unanimous-consent request, and I am advised that this has been cleared by the Republican leader.

As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the following nominations received today be placed directly on the Executive Calendar: MIKE ESPY to be Secretary of Agriculture; Robert Reich to be Secretary of Labor; Donna Shalala to be Secretary of Health and Human Services; Richard Riley to be Secretary of Education; Henry Cisneros to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Hazel O'Leary to be Secretary of Energy; Jesse Brown to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs; Carol Browner to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; LEON PANETTA to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget; Alice Rivlin to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and Roger Altman to be Deputy Secretary of the Department of Treasury.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Republican leader, my friend and colleague, Senator DOLE, for his cooperation in permitting the Senate to proceed to the three nominations on which the Senate has acted.

As each Senator knows, under the rules, a waiver of the rule which would have required a brief delay was required. That was obtained with the cooperation of the Republican leader. The same is true with respect to the placement directly on the Executive Calendar of the several nominations which I have just read.

I thank my colleague for his courtesy. I thank all of my colleagues for their cooperation.

I now yield the floor.

Mr. DOLE. I would just say to the majority leader, these same courtesies were extended to President Reagan's nominees in 1981 by the Democratic majority. We do wish to work together.

We have a new President. He wants to get his Cabinet in place. I think in every case where we can we want to move as quickly as possible.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE].

Mr. DOLE. Are we still in executive session?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is still in executive session. Is it the desire that the Senate resume legislative session?

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I have no objection.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am reminded that we were in the majority in 1981. I will change that. The Democrats were in the minority. It has been a while. I have forgotten.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if I may interject, indeed the circumstances were more identical than the Senator first contemplated.

Mr. DOLE. That is right. That is true.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will resume, without objection, legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The transaction of morning business is continued with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Ford.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE EFFORTS OF ALL THOSE WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE 52D INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, putting on an inauguration is not always as easy as it looks.

It takes a combination of stamina, dedication, skill, and determination. We have just given our people here on the Hill, in the military, at the Interior Department, and others a good workout and I am pleased to tell you that these fine qualities and a number more are alive and working in our crew. They did a first rate job.

To mention a few: my thanks to my colleagues of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for their efforts and for standing together when the going got tough and thanks to their staffs for their efforts.

The House and Senate Sergeants at Arms, their staffs, Chief Abrecht and his Capitol Hill Police team led by Deputy Chief Frank Shelton and Lt. Ray Carson had some long nights and some of their finest days.

My thanks to the Architect of the Capitol for the great effort of all his men and women, but particularly for not letting Tom Ward retire. Any chairman who tried to organize an inauguration without the skills, expertise, and institutional knowledge of Tom Ward would be ill-advised.

Charlie Cook and his group at the Government Printing Office brought in a first-rate product in a timely manner.

The heads of the Senate Media Gallery, Larry Janeczko, Bob Petersen, Maurice Johnson, and Jim Talbert, Tina Tate in the House TV Gallery had a very big job which was done well.

My thanks to Gen. Bill Streeter and to General Stephens of the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee for their support materials and manpower. At our request, they sent us Tom Groppe and he did the tremendous job he has done in the past four inaugurations.

Three months ago Secret Service Director John McGaw pledged a 100-percent effort on the part of his agency. With Bob Alberi and Jim Varey as leads, the Service delivered.

Interior Secretary Lujan and the Park Service permitted us to increase the size of this year's ceremony. Stan Lock and his group gave us tremendous support, as did many others in offices across Capitol Hill, not the least of which was my personal staff, my Rules Committee staff and a number of former staffers on whom I count.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 103-1

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy

be removed from the treaty with the Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, the START II Treaty—Treaty Document No. 103-1—transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate by the President on January 15, 1993, and ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the START II Treaty) signed at Moscow on January 3, 1993. The Treaty includes the following documents, which are integral parts thereof:

- the Protocol on Procedures Governing Elimination of Heavy ICBMs and on Procedures Governing Conversion of Silo Launchers of Heavy ICBMs Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the Elimination and Conversion Protocol);
- the Protocol on Exhibitions and Inspections of Heavy Bombers Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the Exhibitions and Inspections Protocol); and
- the Memorandum of Understanding on Warhead Attribution and Heavy Bomber Data Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the Memorandum on Attribution).

In addition, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State and letters exchanged by representatives of the Parties. The letters are associated with, but not integral parts of, the START II Treaty. Although not submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, these letters are provided because they are relevant to the consideration of the Treaty by the Senate.

The START II Treaty is a milestone in the continuing effort by the United States and the Russian Federation to address the threat posed by strategic offensive weapons, especially multiple-warhead ICBMs. It builds upon and re-

lies on the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the START Treaty) signed at Moscow on July 31, 1991. At the same time, the START II Treaty goes even further than the START Treaty.

The START Treaty was the first treaty actually to reduce strategic offensive arms of both countries, with overall reductions of 30-40 percent and reductions of up to 50 percent in the most threatening systems. It enhances stability in times of crisis. It not only limits strategic arms but also reduces them significantly below current levels. In addition, the START Treaty allows equality of forces and is effectively verifiable. Finally, commitments associated with the START Treaty will result in the elimination of nuclear weapons and deployed strategic offensive arms from the territories of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine within 7 years after entry into force, and accession of these three states to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as non-nuclear-weapon States Parties. As a result, after 7 years, only Russia and the United States will retain any deployed strategic offensive arms under the START Treaty.

The START II Treaty builds upon and surpasses the accomplishments of the START Treaty by further reducing strategic offensive arms in such a way that further increases the stability of the strategic nuclear balance. It bans deployment of the most destabilizing type of nuclear weapons system—land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles with multiple independently targetable nuclear warheads. At the same time, the START II Treaty permits the United States to maintain a stabilizing sea-based force.

The central limits of the START II Treaty require reductions by January 1, 2003, to 3000-3500 warheads. Within this, there are sublimits of between 1700-1750 warheads on deployed SLBMs for each Party, or such lower number as each Party shall decide for itself; zero for warheads on deployed multiple-warhead ICBMs; and zero for warheads on deployed heavy ICBMs. Thus, the Treaty reduces the current overall deployments of strategic nuclear weapons on each side by more than two-thirds from current levels. These limits will be reached by the end of the year 2000 if both Parties reach agreement on a program of assistance to the Russian Federation with regard to dismantling strategic offensive arms within a year after entry into force of the Treaty. Acceptance of these reductions serves as a clear indication of the ending of the Cold War.

In a major accomplishment, START II will result in the complete elimination of heavy ICBMs (the SS-18s) and the elimination or conversion of their

launchers. All heavy ICBMs and launch canisters will be destroyed. All but 90 heavy ICBM silos will likewise be destroyed and these 90 silos will be modified to be incapable of launching SS-18s. To address the Russians' stated concern over the cost of implementing the transition to a single-warhead ICBM force, the START II Treaty provides for the conversion of up to 90 of the 154 Russian SS-18 heavy ICBM silos that will remain after the START Treaty reductions. The Russians have unilaterally undertaken to use the converted silos only for the smaller, SS-25 type single-warhead ICBMs. When implemented, the Treaty's conversion provisions, which include extensive on-site inspection rights, will preclude the use of these silos to launch heavy ICBMs. Together with the elimination of SS-18 missiles, these provisions are intended to ensure that the strategic capability of the SS-18 system is eliminated.

START II allows some reductions to be taken by downloading, i.e., reducing the number of warheads attributed to existing missiles. This will allow the United States to achieve the reductions required by the Treaty in a cost-effective way by downloading some or all of our sea-based Trident SLBMs and land-based Minuteman III ICBMs. The Treaty also allows downloading, in Russia, of 105 of the 170 SS-19 multiple-warhead missiles in existing silos to a single-warhead missile. All other Russian launchers of multiple-warhead ICBMs—including the remaining 65 SS-19s—must be converted for single-warhead ICBMs or eliminated in accordance with START procedures.

START II can be implemented in a fashion that is fully consistent with U.S. national security. To ensure that we have the ability to respond to worldwide conventional contingencies, it allows for the reorientation, without any conversion procedures, of 100 START-accountable heavy bombers to a conventional role. These heavy bombers will not count against START II warhead limits.

The START Treaty and the START II Treaty remain in force concurrently and have the same duration. Except as explicitly modified by the START II Treaty, the provisions of the START Treaty will be used to implement START II.

The START II Treaty provides for inspections in addition to those of the START Treaty. These additional inspections will be carried out according to the provisions of the START Treaty unless otherwise specified in the Elimination and Conversion Protocol or in the Exhibitions and Inspections Protocol. As I was convinced that the START Treaty is effectively verifiable, I am equally confident that the START II treaty is effectively verifiable.

The START Treaty was an historic achievement in our long-term effort to

enhance the stability of the strategic balance through arms control. The START II Treaty represents the capstone of that effort. Elimination of heavy ICBMs and the effective elimination of all other multiple-warhead ICBMs will put an end to the most dangerous weapons of the Cold War.

In sum, the START II Treaty is clearly in the interest of the United States and represents a watershed in our efforts to stabilize the nuclear balance and further reduce strategic offensive arms. I therefore urge the Senate to give prompt and favorable consideration to the Treaty, including its Protocols and Memorandum on Attribution, and to give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 15, 1993.

APPOINTMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 94-118, reappoints the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] to the Japan-United States Friendship Committee.

APPOINTMENT ON BEHALF OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER AND THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair, on behalf of the Republican leader and the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 102-166, appoints on behalf of the Senate, Mr. COVERDELL, as a member of the Glass Ceiling Committee vice the Senator from California, Mr. Seymour.

The majority leader is recognized.

THE 1992 YEAR END REPORT

The mailing and filing date of the 1992 year end report required by the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, is Sunday, January 31, 1993. Principal campaign committees supporting Senate candidates file their reports with the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7116.

The Public Records Office will be open from 12 noon to 4 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. In general, reports will be available the day after receipt. For further information, please contact the Public Records Office on (202) 224-0322.

REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for 1992 fourth quarter mass mailings is January 25, 1993. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7116.

The Public Records Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public Records Office on (202) 224-0322.

SENATE QUARTERLY MAIL COSTS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, in accordance with section 318 of Public Law 101-520, I am submitting the summary tabulations of Senate mass mail costs for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1992, that is the period of July 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, to be printed in the RECORD, along with the quarterly statement from the U.S. Postal Service setting forth the Senate's total postage costs for the quarter.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1992

Senators	Original total piece	Pieces per capita	Original total cost	Cost per capita
Adams				
Akaka				
Baucus	136,050	0.17026	\$20,698.39	\$0.02590
Bentsen	107,675	.00634	21,381.73	.00126
Biden				
Bingaman	700	.00046	109.23	.00007
Bond	1,850	.00036	413.67	.00008
Boren				
Bradley				
Breaux				
Bryan	130,180	.10832	22,066.99	.01836
Bumpers	80,960	.03444	19,473.28	.00828
Burdick				
Burns	4,899	.00613	3,351.99	.00419
Byrd				
Chafee	168,950	.16837	26,972.70	.02688
Coats				
Cochran				
Cohen	150,690	.12272	24,579.55	.02002
Conrad				
Craig				
Cranston	2,512,450	.08442	431,422.98	.01450
D'Amato	4,073,950	.22645	647,003.29	.03596
Danforth				
Daschle	15,280	.02195	2,405.08	.00346
DeConcini	5,712	.00156	4,609.77	.00126
Dixon				
Dodd	1,697	.00052	1,349.28	.00041
Dole				
Domestic	1,275	.00084	268.50	.00118
Durenberger	275,549	.06298	47,411.71	.01084
Exon				
Ford				
Fowler	103,250	.01594	14,985.95	.00231
Garn				
Glenn	595	.00005	534.90	.00005
Gore				
Gorton	593,000	.12185	103,592.24	.02129
Graham	19,781	.00153	15,658.08	.00121
Gramm	198,777	.01170	34,778.48	.00205
Grassley	462,575	.16659	82,440.31	.02969
Harkin	370,925	.13358	57,471.57	.02070
Hatch	65,900	.03825	9,987.21	.00580
Hatfield	471,300	.16582	79,379.48	.02793
Hefflin	41,881	.01037	9,318.64	.00231
Helms				
Hollings				
Inouye	424,950	.38345	65,615.88	.05921
Jeffords	20,900	.03714	2,975.68	.00529
Johnston	77,450	.01835	10,850.57	.00257
Kassebaum				
Kasten	547,701	.11196	101,713.25	.02079
Kennedy	1,994	.00033	1,694.59	.00028
Kerrey	2,107	.00133	1,896.28	.00120
Kerry	118,100	.01963	20,766.94	.00345
Kohl				
Lautenberg	31,854	.00412	13,184.78	.00171
Leahy	16,000	.02843	2,470.46	.00439
Levin	58,300	.00627	11,097.83	.00119
Lieberman	9,075	.00276	1,375.48	.00042
Lott				

SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1992—Continued

Senators	Original total piece	Pieces per capita	Original total cost	Cost per capita
Lugar	33,750	.00609	5,147.84	.00093
Mack	50,700	.00392	9,621.95	.00074
McCain	35,774	.00976	12,311.10	.00336
McConnell	489,550	.13284	86,515.08	.02348
Melzenbaum				
Mikulski				
Mitchell				
Moinihan				
Murkowski	111,850	.20335	18,753.80	.03410
Nickles				
Nunn				
Packwood	222,475	.07827	36,093.41	.01270
Pell				
Pressler	104,431	.15004	57,369.68	.08243
Pryor	800	.00034	181.93	.00008
Reid	25,650	.02134	7,918.15	.00659
Riegle	576,275	.06200	90,134.60	.00970
Robb				
Rockefeller				
Roth	310,000	.46535	49,591.74	.07444
Rudman				
Sanford				
Sarbanes	181,820	.03803	26,354.76	.00551
Sasser	504,700	.10348	81,847.91	.01678
Seymour	3,468,200	.11654	595,122.36	.02000
Shelby				
Simon				
Simpson				
Smith				
Specter				
Stevens				
Symms	292,950	.29099	56,033.77	.05566
Thurmond				
Wallop	10,269	0.02264	2,280.98	.00503
Warner				
Wellstone	539,650	0.12335	87,089.41	.01991
Wirth				
Wofford				

Other offices	Total pieces	Total cost
The Vice President		
The President pro tempore		
The majority leader		
The minority leader		
The assistant majority leader		
The assistant minority leader		
Secretary of majority conference		
Secretary of minority conference		
Agriculture Committee		
Appropriations Committee		
Armed Services Committee		
Banking Committee		
Budget Committee		
Commerce Committee		
Energy Committee		
Environment Committee		
Finance Committee		
Foreign Relations Committee		
Governmental Affairs Committee		
Judiciary Committee		
Labor Committee		
Rules Committee		
Small Business Committee		
Veterans' Affairs Committee		
Ethics Committee		
Indian Affairs Committee		
Intelligence Committee		
Aging Committee		
Joint Economic Committee		
Joint Committee on Printing		
Democratic Policy Committee		
Democratic conference		
Republican Policy Committee		
Republican conference		
Legislative counsel		
Legal counsel		
Secretary of the Senate		
Sergeant at Arms		
Narcotics caucus		
SCMTE POW/MIA		
Total		

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE,
Washington DC, November 12, 1992.

Hon. WENDELL H. FORD,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. FORD: Detailed data on franked mail usage by the U.S. Senate for the fourth quarter, Fiscal Year 1992, is enclosed. Total postage and fees for the quarter is \$5,314,161.

A summary of Senate franked mail usage based upon actual data for the four quarters of Fiscal Year 1992 is as follows:

Volume 92,717,793

Revenue per piece	\$0.1879
Revenue	\$17,422,313
Provisional Payments (December 1991 and April 1992)	\$16,000,000
Deficiency in Provisional Payments	\$1,422,313

A bill is enclosed for the difference between the actual charges and the provisional payments.

Also enclosed is a copy of the comparable report for the United States House of Representatives.

If you or your staff have any question, please call Tom Galgano of my staff on (202) 268-3255.

Sincerely,

KRISTINE A. WRIGHT,
Manager, Accounting
Finance and Planning.

SENATE FRANKED MAIL, POSTAL QUARTER IV, FISCAL
YEAR 1992 SENATE

Subcategories	Pieces	Rate	Amount
1. Letters: 1st class (Total)	3,046,147	\$0.2901	\$883,687
2. Flats: 1st class (Total)	137,908	1.0992	151,589
3. Parcels:			
Priority—up to 11 oz			
1st class	25,046	4.3444	108,810
Priority—over 11 oz	38,962	4.0969	159,623
4th class—regular			
Total	64,008	4.1937	268,433
4. Orange bag pouches:			
1st class	139,860	.3613	50,532
Priority—up to 11 oz	1,663	2.8984	4,820
Priority—over 11 oz	7,707	5.1510	39,699
Total	149,230	.6369	95,051
5. Agriculture bulletins:			
1st class			
Priority—up to 11 oz			
Priority—over 11 oz			
3rd class			
4th class special (Bk)			
4th class regular	34	9.4706	322
Total	34	9.4706	322
6. Yearbooks: 4th class special (Bk) (Total)	229	1.4847	340
7. Other (odd size parcels):			
Priority—up to 11 oz			
1st class	343	37.8484	12,982
Priority—over 11 oz			
4th class special (Bk)			
4th class regular	2,844	10.2321	29,100
Total	3,187	13.2043	42,082
Total outside DC	427,987	.4943	211,555
Permit imprint mailings:			
1st class single piece rate			
3rd class bulk rate	23,748,592	.1224	2,907,632
Parcel post—PI			
1st class single piece—PI			
Address corrections (3547's)	439	.3508	154
Address corrections (3rd cl)	341	.2639	90
Mailing list corrections (10 names or less)			
Mailing list corrections (more than 10 names)			
Mailgrams:			
IPA—international priority airmail			
Mailing fees (registry, certified, etc.)			
Postage due/short paid mail			210
Permit fees			
Miscellaneous charges/adj			
Express mail service			753,016
Subtotal	27,578,102	.1927	5,314,161
Adjustments			
Grand total	27,578,102	.1927	5,314,161

IN HONOR OF JOHN BIRKS
"DIZZY" GILLESPIE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today in remembrance of John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie who passed away at the age of 75.

Dizzy Gillespie was born in Cheraw, SC, on October 21, 1917—the same year

that the first jazz record was recorded—and in his lifetime captured the hearts and ears of people all over the world. From his early beginnings as that dizzy trumpet player from down south to his current status as one of the legends of modern jazz, Dizzy Gillespie clearly exhibited his astounding versatility as a performer, innovator, and ambassador of jazz.

Along with the late Charlie "Bird" Parker, Dizzy spearheaded the musical drive toward a style known as bebop—a fresh harmonic and rhythmic vocabulary that transformed jazz. In addition, he was widely heralded for his successful experimentation in fusing traditional jazz with Afro-Cuban music.

But beyond his undeniable talent and proficiency, Dizzy Gillespie must also be praised for the countless hours that he spent sharing his craft with the peoples of the world. In 1956, Dizzy was the first jazz musician to be appointed by the Department of State to tour on behalf of the United States of America. After his initial success, this cultural statesman continued to crisscross the globe performing the music that so many have come to love.

Mr. President, during the 102d Congress, I introduced legislation to honor Dizzy Gillespie with the Congressional Gold Medal. While 43 Senators joined me in cosponsoring this bill, we were unable to bring it before the full Senate prior to Congress' adjournment sine die. During the 103d Congress, I intend to reintroduce this legislation and hope that my colleagues will join me in honoring the enduring legacy that Dizzy Gillespie has left for all of us.

In his autobiography, Dizzy Gillespie confided that—

I would like to be remembered as a humanitarian, *** maybe my role in music is just a stepping stone to a higher role. The highest role is the role in service to humanity, and if I can make that, then I'll be happy.

As millions in America and around the world will continue to attest, he did, indeed, make it.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT
RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1993, the Secretary of the Senate on January 20, 1993, during the recess of the Senate, received a treaty transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States on January 15, 1993, and two treaties transmitted to the Senate on January 19, 1993. Also received on January 19, 1993, were messages transmitting nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER
COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and doc-

uments, which were referred as indicated:

EC-166. A communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of all expenditures from moneys appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-167. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-168. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the seventh quadrennial review of military compensation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-169. A communication from the Chief of Programs and Legislation Division, Department of the Air Force (Office of Legislative Liaison), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a contract modification for the Cryogenic Infrared Radiance Instrumentation for Shuttle Full Scale Development; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-170. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-171. A communication from the First Vice President and Vice Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement to the United States Senate with respect to a transaction involving U.S. exports to the Philippines; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-172. A communication from the President of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning savings associations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-173. A communication from the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Supervising Today's Thrift Industry"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-174. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Capital Needs Assessment: Multifamily Rental Housing with HUD-Insured (or Held) Mortgages"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-175. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the continuation of the Libyan Emergency; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-176. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the expansion of certain foreign policy export controls to include certain new chemical and biological warfare; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-177. A communication from the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of initiation of the Study on Tanker Navigation Safety Standards; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-178. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Report on Issues Related to Aviation Noise; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-179. A communication from the Chairman, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final report on the study of aversive agents; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-180. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report providing 1990 and 1991 information on smokeless tobacco sales and advertising; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-181. A communication from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of an extension for the time period for issuing a final decision in *Ametek, Inc. v. Panther Valley Railroad Corporation*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-182. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to Congress for the inspection of commercial fishing industry vessels; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-183. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Status On Plans for Enforcement Actions Related to Drug Activity and the Provision of Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-184. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the determination and findings on the authority to use other than full and open competition in the procurement of certain supplies and equipment; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-185. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to Congress on the IVHS Strategic Plan; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-186. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourteenth annual report on the Automotive Technology Development Program for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-187. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Strategic Petroleum Reserve Annual Site Environmental Report for Calendar Year 1991"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-188. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Land and Minerals Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on royalty management and collection activities for Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-189. A communication from the Director of National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the descriptions and maps for the National Park System units in Alaska that were created or expanded by ANILCA; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-190. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, an update on the Comprehensive Program Management Plan; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-191. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Quarterly Report for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-192. A communication from the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report analyzing significant trends in the performance and short-term outlook of the domestic nonfuel minerals and materials sectors in 1989 and 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-193. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Land and Minerals Management), the annual report on royalty management and delinquent account collection activities for Federal and Indian mineral leases during fiscal years 1990 and 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-194. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on Federal Government Energy Management and Conservation Programs for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-195. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the initiation of a construction equipment research and development program; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-196. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Radon Testing in Federal Buildings; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-197. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-198. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Accounting for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 Reimbursable Expenditures of Environmental Protection Agency Bureau of Mines"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-199. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report concerning progress in conducting environmental remedial action at federally-owned or federally-operated facilities; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-200. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Consolidated Federal programs under the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-201. A communication from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-202. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Rural Health Care Transition Grant Program; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-203. A communication from the Members of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Dis-

ability Insurance Trust Funds; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-204. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on child support enforcement for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-205. A communication from the Chairman of the Physician Payment Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the comments of the Commission on the report of the Secretary of Health and Human Services on Medicare participation, assignment, and balance billing; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-206. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on regional variations on impact of Medicare physician payment reform; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-207. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Medicaid and Institutions for Mental Diseases"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-208. A communication from the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on Title XII—Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger, for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-209. A communication from the Chairman of the Kuwaiti Association to Defend War Victims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the most recent report of the Association; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-210. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the sixty day period prior to November 19, 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-211. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the sixty day period prior to December 17, 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-212. A communication from the Acting Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the completion of the delivery of defense articles, services, and training to the Republic of the Philippines; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-213. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a document entitled "Complexity in Rates Inquiry, Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-214. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Department of Agriculture, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-215. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on accounts containing unvouchered expenditures that are potentially subject to audit by the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-216. A communication from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division (Office of

Legislative Liaison), Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of realignment of selected Formal Training Units from operational commands to the Air Training Command; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-217. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to the Congress for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-218. A communication from the Chairman, Vice Chairman and a Member of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Federal Blue-Collar Employees: A Workforce In Transition"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-219. A communication from the Chairman from the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the final actions for the six-month period ending September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-220. A communication from the Director of the Woodrow Wilson Center, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the internal control structure of the finances and budget of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-221. A communication from the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1992 semi-annual management report to the Congress for the period from April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-222. A communication from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual management report to Congress for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-223. A communication from the Acting Chairman of National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report on final action for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-224. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of the Office of Inspector General, Department of Labor for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-225. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-226. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to Congress on Audit Follow-up for the period April 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-227. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-228. A communication from the Director of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, transmitting, pursuant to law, its Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-229. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursu-

ant to law, the Management Report for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-230. A communication from the Director of the United States Information Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General's Semi-Annual Report to the Congress for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-231. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to the Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-232. A communication from the Secretary of Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-233. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Federal Reserve System, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-234. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of the reports issued by the General Accounting Office during the month of October 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-235. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, audit reports issued during fiscal year 1992 regarding the Thrift Savings Plan; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-236. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Review of Contracts and Contracting Procedures Within the Department of Corrections"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-237. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Mail Classification Schedule, 1992, Definition of Prebarcoded Mail; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-238. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-239. A communication from the Executive Director of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect at the Council during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-240. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-241. A communication from the Executive Secretary of the Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-242. A communication from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-243. A communication from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-244. A communication from the Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Federal Personnel Research Programs and Demonstration Projects: Catalysts for Change"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-245. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice and order on filing of complaint of United Parcel Service; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-246. A communication from the Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Director of the Office of Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for personnel employed in the White House Office, the Executive Residence at the White House, the Office of the Vice President, the Office of Policy Development (Domestic Policy Staff), and the Office of Administration; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-247. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Statistical Programs of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1992"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-248. A communication from the Employee Benefits Administrator of the Farm Credit Consolidated Pension Plan for the Associations and Banks in the Ninth Farm Credit District; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-249. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-250. A communication from the Executive Director of the State Justice Institute, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the State Justice Institute; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-251. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee For Purchase From the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-252. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Assurance Letter for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-253. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-254. A communication from the Acting Chairman of Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the annual Federal Managers' Financial Integrity report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-255. A communication from the Public Printer of the Government Printing Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to the Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-256. A communication from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to the Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-257. A communication from the Executive Vice-President, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the audit of the comparative financial statements for fiscal years 1990 and 1991; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-258. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of an evaluation of the system of internal accounting and management controls in effect during fiscal year ending September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-259. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the evaluations of the system of internal accounting and administrative control; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-260. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report to the Congress of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-261. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Administration of the Government In the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1991; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-262. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of an evaluation of the system of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-263. A communication from the Director of the Selective Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Director's Federal Managers' Financial Integrity report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-264. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-265. A communication from the Executive Director of the National Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Housing, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-266. A communication from the Executive Director of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-267. A communication from the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Hu-

manities, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of the Inspector General to the Congress for the period April 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-268. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-269. A communication from the Federal Co-Chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General's semi-annual report to Congress for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-270. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the submission of the document "International Mail Study" for publication in the Federal Register; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-271. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Consumer Product Safety Commission, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-272. A communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General, Smithsonian Institution, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-273. A communication from the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, National Credit Union Administration, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-274. A communication from the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-275. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Purchase of One Judiciary Square"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-276. A communication from the United States Commissioner of the Delaware River Basin Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-277. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the disposal of surplus Federal real property for historic monument, correctional facility, and airport purposes for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-278. A communication from the United States Commissioner of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-279. A communication from the United States Commissioner of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the sys-

tem of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-280. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-281. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Department of Commerce, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-282. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Department of Education, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-283. A communication from the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Federal Emergency Management Agency, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-284. A communication from the Clerk of the United States Claims Court, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the United States Claims Court for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-285. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the four year report on the Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-286. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report to Congress on the Employee Retirement Income Security Act for calendar year 1991; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-287. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Operations of the Office of General Counsel and the Annual Report from the Office of Program Operations for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-288. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations on Special Educational Programs for Students Whose Families Are Engaged in Migrant and Other Seasonal Farmwork (High School Equivalency Program and College Assistance Migrant Program); to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-289. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the National Endowment For the Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Arts in America: 1992"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-290. A communication from the Commissioner of the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report to the President and to the Congress for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-291. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the eighteenth annual report on "The Status of Handicapped

Children in Head Start Programs"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-292. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to Congress on the Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-293. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on Training and Employment for the period July 1988 through September 1990; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-294. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of final priority: Chapter 1-Migrant Education Coordination Program for State Educational Agencies; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-295. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of final priorities for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 for Fund for Innovation Education: Innovation in Education Program—State Curriculum Frameworks for English, History, Geography, Civics, and the Arts; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-296. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of final priority—Technology, Educational Media, and Materials for Individuals with Disabilities Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-297. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on Presidential Advisory Committee Recommendations: November 1992; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-298. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations—Magnet Schools Assistance Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-299. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Guaranteed Student Loan Programs; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-300. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations—Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan), College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Programs; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-301. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations Student Assistance General Provisions—Subparts G and H; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-302. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of delay in preparing the report on the Abandoned Infants Assistance Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-303. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final regulations—Disposal and Utilization of Surplus Federal Real Property for Educational Purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-304. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of AIDS expenditures for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-305. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmit-

ting, pursuant to law, notice of certification to Congress with regard to the Board for International Broadcasting; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-306. A communication from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to offer for transfer a vessel to the Government of Argentina; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-307. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the value of property, supplies, and commodities provided by the Berlin Magistrate for the quarter July 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-308. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report to Congress on the Preliminary Evaluation of the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage Insurance Demonstration; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

EC-309. A communication from the Acting President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a transaction involving a long-term financial guarantee to support U.S. exports to Hungary; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

EC-310. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a transaction involving U.S. exports to the Philippines; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

EC-311. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 27th Annual Report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development for calendar year 1991; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

EC-312. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the President's memorandum reflecting three determinations and supporting statement of justification on assistance to and trade with Afghanistan; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

EC-313. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of actions and policies toward the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

EC-314. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for the Bureau of Export Administration for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

EC-315. A communication from the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to Congress on the merger of the Center for Building Technology and the Center for Fire Research; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-316. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning Norway and whaling activities that diminish the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission conservation program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-317. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pur-

suant to law, notice of a determination concerning Colombia under the Pelly Amendment relating to the international dolphin conservation program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-318. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Progress for 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-319. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Management for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-320. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the tenth report to Congress on the Tule Elk in California; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-321. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the quarterly report to Congress on the Expenditure and Need for Worker Adjustment Assistance Training Funds Under the Trade Act of 1974; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-322. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to add Ethiopia to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-323. A communication from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the quarterly report of the Treasury Bulletin; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-324. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Rural Health Care Transition Grant Program"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-325. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the U.S. Government Annual Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-326. A communication from the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the operation of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-327. A communication from the Executive Director of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-328. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a determination relating to the former Republic of Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-329. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the justification for the waiving of restrictions on the delivery of items sold under the foreign military sales program to China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-330. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of action toward Somalia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-331. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of an agreement between the U.S.

and the Government of Armenia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-332. A communication from the Special Counsel, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Report; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-333. A communication from the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-334. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, a report to the Congress on Civil Monetary Penalty Assessments, Collections, and Status of Receivables for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-335. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-328 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-336. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-327 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-337. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-326 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-338. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-325 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-339. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-324 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-340. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-300 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-341. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-299 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-342. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-305 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-343. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-304 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-344. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-311 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-345. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-310 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-346. A communication from the Chairman of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-347. A communication from the Chairman as Chief Executive Officer of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-348. A communication from the Executive Director of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-349. A communication from the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-350. A communication from the Executive Director of the Marine Mammal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-351. A communication from the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-352. A communication from the President of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Foundation for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-353. A communication from the Director of the United States Information Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-354. A communication from the Chief of Staff of the Office of the United States Nuclear Waste Negotiator, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-355. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-356. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-357. A communication from the Chairman of the National Endowment For the Humanities, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-358. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-359. A communication from the Chairman, Labor Member and Management Member of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-360. A communication from the Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Director of the Office of Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-361. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-362. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-363. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-364. A communication from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-365. A communication from the President and Chief Executive Officer of Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the summary of OPIC's Management Control Review Process; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-366. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports and testimony: November 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-367. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the transfers of surplus federal real property for education by individual transactions for the period from October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-368. A communication from the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-369. A communication from the Executive Director of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-370. A communication from the Chairman of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Foundation for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-371. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-372. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-373. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-374. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-375. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-376. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-377. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-378. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-379. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Responsibilities For Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on audit activities for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-373. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the recycled mail incentives; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-374. A communication from the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-375. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the December 1992 transition and high-risk series reports; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-376. A communication from the Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-377. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General, Department of Labor, for the period ended September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-378. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-250 adopted by the Council on July 7, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-379. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-247 adopted by the Council on July 7, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-380. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-329 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-381. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-298 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-382. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-297 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-383. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-256 adopted by the Council on July 7, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-384. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-303 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-385. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-302 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-386. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-308 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-387. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-307 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-388. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-306 adopted by the Council on October 6, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-389. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-312 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-390. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-313 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-391. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-314 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-392. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-316 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-393. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-317 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-394. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-321 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-395. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-322 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-396. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-397. A communication from the Executive Secretary of the Barry M Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-398. A communication from the Director of the Institute of Museum Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Institute on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-399. A communication from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-400. A communication from the Acting Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting,

pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-401. A communication from the Chairman of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-402. A communication from the Chairman of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the audit and review activities of the Commission during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-403. A communication from the Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the audit and review activities of the Commission during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-404. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-323 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-405. A communication from the United States Commissioner of the Delaware River Basin Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the audit and review activities of the Commission during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-406. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-407. A communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-408. A communication from the Chairman of the National Mediation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-409. A communication from the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Farm Credit System Assistance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-410. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-411. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program for the period July 1990 to July 1991; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-412. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations—Training Personnel for the Education of Individuals With Disabilities—Parent Training and Information Centers, Grants for Personnel Training, and

Grants to State Educational Agencies and Institutions of Higher Education; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-413. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Education Statistics; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-414. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, proposed regulations governing the transfers of funds from state to federal campaigns; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-415. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 9-315 adopted by the Council on November 4, 1992; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-416. A communication from certain citizens and voters of the State of Oregon, transmitting, a petition concerning the seating of Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-417. A communication from certain citizens and voters of the State of Georgia, transmitting, a petition concerning the seating in the U.S. Senate of Paul Coverdell of Georgia; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-418. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of revisions and deferrals of certain budget authority; referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, Committee on the Budget, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975 as modified by the order of April 11, 1986.

EC-419. A communication from the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Farm Credit System Assistance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Farm Credit System Assistance Board; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.

EC-420. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.

EC-421. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.

EC-422. A communication from the Acting Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of notice of transfer of certain Department of Defense funds; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive report of committee was submitted.

By Mr. NUNN, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Les Aspin, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense. (Executive Report No. 103-1)

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that when the

Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 21, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, that following the time reserved for the two leaders, there be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein, with the first hour under the control of the majority leader or his designee and the second hour under the control of the Republican leader or his designee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears no objection. It is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am now advised that there is no further business to come before the Senate but that one Senator wishes to address the Senate.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon his seeking recognition, Senator GRAMM, of Texas, be recognized to address the Senate and that, upon the conclusion of his remarks, the Senate stand in recess as previously ordered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Is there any limit on the address by the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM]? Any time limit?

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, let me withhold that request for a moment.

Mr. President, I amend my request to limit the time to no more than 5 minutes for Senator GRAMM.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in executive session, and have my comments appear before the vote on the Bentsen nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] is recognized.

(By unanimous consent, the remarks of Mr. GRAMM appeared in the RECORD during the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Bentsen.)

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now stand in recess until the hour of 10 a.m. on tomorrow, Thursday, January 21, the year of our Lord 1993.

Thereupon, at 4:03 p.m., the Senate recessed until Thursday, January 21, 1993, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received during the recess of the Senate on January 19, 1993:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE OF MAJOR GENERAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE K. ANDERSON ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. GEORGE T. BABBITT, JR. ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD C. BETHUREM ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM B. DAVITTE ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. LEE A. DOWNER ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. RALPH E. EBERHART ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD N. GODDARD ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH E. HURD ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. KENNETH R. ISRAEL ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. ELDON W. JOERSZ ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. LESTER L. LYLES ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. JAMES E. MCCARTHY ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. DAVID W. MCILVOY ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. KENNETH A. MINIHAN ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. JIMMEY R. MORRELL ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. NAUSEEF ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. LLOYD W. NEWTON ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. TAD J. OELSTROM ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES T. ROBERTSON, JR. ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. EUGENE D. SANTARELLI ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD T. SWOPE ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. ARNOLD R. THOMAS, JR. ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE
BRIG. GEN. W. THOMAS WEST ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ REGULAR AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593, 8218, 8373, AND 8374, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. EUGENE R. ANDREOTTI ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. BOWERS ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL S. HALL ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. WALLACE D. HEGG ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. GENE A. KATKE ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. LAWRENCE A. MACIARIELLO ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. DAVID J. RIST ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

To be brigadier general

COL. LARRY K. ARNOLD ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. DOUGLAS BURNETT ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. CHARLES D. BURNFIELD ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JOHN T. BYRD ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JOHN J. CRAWFORD, JR. ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. SAMUEL G. DEGENERES ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. GEORGE A. DEMERS ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. THOMAS H. DESPAIN ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. GARY W. FELSTEAD ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JON C. HEATON ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. GARY E. KAISER ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. STEPHEN G. KEARNEY ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. EMMETT L. MCCUTCHIN ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JAMES MCGINTOSH ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. MELVYN S. MONTANO ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. DONALD L. POWELL ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. THOMAS W. POWERS ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. WILBUR E. ROSIE ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. VICTOR R. SCHWANBECK ~~xxx-xx-xx~~ AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE ARMY

THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS NAMED HEREIN FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE GRADES INDICATED BELOW, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 593(A), 3371 AND 3384:

THE U.S. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS NAMED HEREIN FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE GRADES INDICATED BELOW, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 593(A), 3371 AND 3384:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES H. GARNER xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. RONALD O. HARRISON xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES M. HOOD, JR. xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. JAN P. WEPSTER xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. CLAYTON A. HOVDA xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM E. MURPHY xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. GEORGE W. SCHULER xxx-xx-xx

To be brigadier general

COL. SPESSARD BOATRIGHT xxx-xx-xx
COL. HENRY CASTILLON xxx-xx-xx
COL. CHARLES O. DILLARD xxx-xx-xx
COL. RICHARD S. POOLE xxx-xx-xx
COL. SHARON K. VANDER ZYL xxx-xx-xx
COL. WILLIAM B. WATSON xxx-xx-xx
COL. JESSE M. WHITTEN xxx-xx-xx
COL. RICHARD O. CARTER xxx-xx-xx
COL. DAVID W. GAY xxx-xx-xx
COL. ALBEN N. HOPKINS xxx-xx-xx
COL. DARREL P. BAKER xxx-xx-xx
COL. GEORGE J. BLYSAR xxx-xx-xx
COL. DENNIS FAGAN xxx-xx-xx
COL. TOMMY F. GRIER, JR. xxx-xx-xx
COL. RONALD K. KERWOOD xxx-xx-xx
COL. LEROY S. LEGOWSKI xxx-xx-xx
COL. JOSEPH O. NIXON xxx-xx-xx
COL. JOHN W. HUBBARD xxx-xx-xx
COL. JERRY C. SMITHERS xxx-xx-xx
COL. PAUL G. WISLEY xxx-xx-xx

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. DAVID B. ROBINSON, U.S. NAVY, 450-64-1881

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5149(A):

To be deputy judge advocate general of the Navy to be rear admiral

CAPT. HAROLD E. GRANT, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, U.S. NAVY xxx-xx-xx

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAPTAINS IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL (LOWER HALF), PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICER

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JAMES FREDERICK AMERHAULT xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. CHARLES JOSEPH BEERS, JR. xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. LYLE GENE BIEN xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. WILLIAM DILLARD CENTER, 566-62-8904, U.S. NAVY
CAPT. WILLIAM "V" CROSS II xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. WALTER FRANCIS DOKAN xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. JAMES OREN ELLIS, JR. xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. WILLIAM JOSEPH FALLON xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. THOMAS BOULTON FARGO xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. WIRT ROSS FLADL xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. ROBERT ELLIS FRICER xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. ALBERT HENRY KONEZNI, JR. xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. KATHARINE LENORA LAUGHTON xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. DENNIS VINCENT MCGINN xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. DANA BRUCE MCKINNEY xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. JOSEPH SCOTT MOBLEY xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. EDWARD MOORE, JR. xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. DANIEL JOSEPH MURPHY, JR. xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. RODNEY PETER REMPEL xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. HARRY TAYLOR RITTENOUR xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. NORBERT ROBERT RYAN, JR. xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. CHARLES RAYMOND SAFFELL, JR. xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. PATRICIA ANN TRACEY xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. ANTHONY JOHN WATSON xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. RICHARD DAVID WEST xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. ROBERT CHARLES WILLIAMSON, xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. GEORGE PETER NANOS, JR. xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. JAMES LOUIS TAYLOR xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CRAIG EUGENE STEIDLE xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (INTELLIGENCE)

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. THOMAS RAY WILSON xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAPTAINS IN THE STAFF CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL (LOWER HALF), PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

MEDICAL CORPS

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JAMES HOWARD BLACK xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. NOEL KENNEDY DYSAIT, JR. xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY

SUPPLY CORPS

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. EDWARD ROBERT CHAMBERLIN xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. NAVY
CAPT. JOHN TURNER SCUD xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DAVID JULIAN NASH xxx-xx-xx U.S. NAVY

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY W. OSTER xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. PAUL K. VAN RIPE xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. JAMES R. DAVIS xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. PAUL A. FRATARANGELLI xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. MARVIN T. HOPGOOD, JR. xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD I. NEAL xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. DAVID A. RICHWINE xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. ANTHONY C. ZINNI xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH D. STEWART xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. BERTIE D. LYNCH xxx-xx-xx
BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. ADMIRAL xxx-xx-xx

THE FOLLOWING NAMED BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF MAJOR GENERAL, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

BRIG. GEN. HARVEY JR., ALBERT C., 413640406, USMCR
BRIG. GEN. TAYLOR, LARRY S., 257609930, USMCR

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE U.S. OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593 AND 8379, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8379 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 593 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8374, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

MAJ. CHRISTOPHER J. COCHRAN xxx-xx-xx 20 SEP 92
MAJ. JAN C. COOPER xxx-xx-xx 8 OCT 92
MAJ. RICHARD R. CYR xxx-xx-xx 22 OCT 92
MAJ. HARRY C. DEBRUHL, JR. xxx-xx-xx 11 SEP 92
MAJ. JAMES H. FLYNN xxx-xx-xx 22 AUG 92
MAJ. RICHARD L. FRANCE xxx-xx-xx 30 OCT 92
MAJ. ALEXANDER R. HAMMOND xxx-xx-xx 26 SEP 92
MAJ. PHILLIP R. HITCO xxx-xx-xx 9 OCT 92
MAJ. LARRY E. JONES xxx-xx-xx 4 OCT 92
MAJ. HAROLD P. JORGENSEN xxx-xx-xx 18 OCT 92
MAJ. BILLY W. JOYE, JR. xxx-xx-xx 17 OCT 92
MAJ. STANLEY J. KWADEN xxx-xx-xx 8 OCT 92
MAJ. JOHN D. MCDONALD xxx-xx-xx 12 OCT 92
MAJ. JAMES S. MCINTYRE xxx-xx-xx 3 OCT 92
MAJ. TERRY R. MCKENNA xxx-xx-xx 9 OCT 92
MAJ. MARK R. MUSICK xxx-xx-xx 17 OCT 92
MAJ. MURRAY M. NORRIS xxx-xx-xx 17 OCT 92
MAJ. ANDREW P. ONDREI xxx-xx-xx 29 SEP 92
MAJ. BILLY K. PATE xxx-xx-xx 5 OCT 92
MAJ. PAUL E. PRANGE xxx-xx-xx 20 OCT 92
MAJ. CHARLES W. WARREN xxx-xx-xx 16 OCT 92
MAJ. ROBERT L. WOLFE, III xxx-xx-xx 6 JUL 92

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERALS DEPARTMENT

MAJ. ANTHONY D. MARTIN xxx-xx-xx 9 SEP 92
MAJ. FRANK A. TITUS xxx-xx-xx 19 SEP 92

CHAPLAIN CORPS

MAJ. LESTER M. ARNOLD xxx-xx-xx 19 OCT 92
MAJ. JORGE A. CANEZE xxx-xx-xx 12 SEP 92

MEDICAL SERVICES CORPS

MAJ. MARCI A. DEYHLE xxx-xx-xx 1 OCT 92

BIOMEDICAL SERVICES CORPS

MAJ. DAVID E. BOYCE xxx-xx-xx 19 SEP 92
MAJ. LYMAN C. NORDEN xxx-xx-xx 30 SEP 92
MAJ. BRUCE D. WALKER xxx-xx-xx 19 SEP 92

MEDICAL CORPS

MAJ. MICHAEL E. HAYEK xxx-xx-xx 17 SEP 92

MAJ. JOHN K. HAYES, JR. xxx-xx-xx 26 SEP 92
MAJ. WARREN K. JAMES xxx-xx-xx 13 OCT 92
MAJ. MARY E. JENSEN xxx-xx-xx 14 OCT 92
MAJ. ROGER W. KEMP xxx-xx-xx 1 OCT 92
MAJ. ROBERT S. MCCREA xxx-xx-xx 20 SEP 92
MAJ. GUILLERMO RODRIGUEZ, JR. xxx-xx-xx 21 AUG 92
MAJ. JOHN R. WALTERS xxx-xx-xx 13 OCT 92
MAJ. THOMAS D. WASSER xxx-xx-xx 19 SEP 92
MAJ. GEORGE R. WATSON xxx-xx-xx 26 SEP 92

NURSE CORPS

MAJ. SUSAN J. QUINN xxx-xx-xx 18 SEP 92

DENTAL CORPS

MAJ. DEBORAH L. HART xxx-xx-xx 18 OCT 92

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3385:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

BENSON, VERNON L. xxx-xx-xx
DI TULLIO, BENJAMIN xxx-xx-xx
ERLANDSON, RICKY D. xxx-xx-xx
HATFIELD, DENNIS J. xxx-xx-xx
JOHNSON, WAYNE A. xxx-xx-xx
LUPUS, LAWRENCE xxx-xx-xx
MCCURT, MICHAEL T. xxx-xx-xx
MCKEON, MICHAEL J. xxx-xx-xx
PRITT, DOUGLAS A. xxx-xx-xx
RINTZ, RICHARD T. xxx-xx-xx
SALKA, ROBERT Y. xxx-xx-xx
RUTLEDGE, WILLIAM H. JR. xxx-xx-xx
STEISKAL, PAUL J. xxx-xx-xx

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL CORPS

To be colonel

CARY, CHARLES M. JR. xxx-xx-xx
NOTEBOOM, JAMES D. xxx-xx-xx

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

AUKLAND, RICHARD T. xxx-xx-xx
BAUMANN, HARRY A. xxx-xx-xx
BOWE, PATRICK F. xxx-xx-xx
BULTER, DONALD D. xxx-xx-xx
CARLSON, JEFFERY L. xxx-xx-xx
CLARK, WILLIAM G. JR. xxx-xx-xx
DEL CAMPO, ROBERT F. xxx-xx-xx
EVANS, JOHN E. xxx-xx-xx
HARGREAVES, BRUCE P. xxx-xx-xx
HUTCHISON, RICHARD A. xxx-xx-xx
JACOBSON, DENNIS E. xxx-xx-xx
JANSSEN, ROBERTA M. xxx-xx-xx
JOHNSON, ELIZABETH D. xxx-xx-xx
JOHNSON, WARREN L. JR. xxx-xx-xx
JONES, KEITH D. xxx-xx-xx
JONES, WILLIE E. JR. xxx-xx-xx
LEE, ALMOND E. xxx-xx-xx
MANBY, DANIEL T. xxx-xx-xx
MONTGOMERY, JOHN L. xxx-xx-xx
PIWONKA, NORMAN L. xxx-xx-xx
PRICE, MICHAEL L. xxx-xx-xx
SANTANA-NAZARIO xxx-xx-xx
SAYRE, RANDALL E. xxx-xx-xx
SCIALPI, RUSSELL xxx-xx-xx
THOMPSON, BENJAMIN T. xxx-xx-xx
TIEMANN, WILLIAM F. II xxx-xx-xx
VAN DAM, JAMES L. xxx-xx-xx
WALLER, WILLIAM L. JR. xxx-xx-xx
WIER, WILLIAM H. xxx-xx-xx
WILSON, MICHAEL E. xxx-xx-xx

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

GOLDSTEIN, JACOB Z. xxx-xx-xx
HINES, LARRY O. xxx-xx-xx

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MESSICK, EUGENIA W. xxx-xx-xx

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

EZHAYA, JOSEPH B. xxx-xx-xx

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED COMMANDERS IN THE LINE OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF CAPTAIN, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be captain

FRANKEN, DANIEL JOE PRENDERGAST, TIMOTHY
GRISSOM, MARK
PATTERSON

EDWINSHURTLIEFF, [S20JA3-480] [S80] AEROSPACE
WILLIAM HALL IV
SZOKA, MICHAEL ALLEN

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER
(ENGINEERING)
To be captain

FRANKLIN, ROLAND
MICHAEL

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN IN THE LINE, IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

BLUNT, PAUL FREDERICK	SHEPPARD, CHRISTOPHER
HARSHFIELD, JAMES	GERARD
BERNDT	WALKER, ROBERT JOHN JR.
MCDONALD, JOHN EDWARD	WOIWODE, MICHAEL JOHN
MURPHY, PETER JOSEPH	WILLIAMS, SCOTT K.
TUCKER, EUGENE FRANK	

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

CANNON, JAMES DENNIS	WILDERSON, JACK LEON
CHAMPION, WILLIAM	SURRATT, RANDAL LEE
THOMAS	ZOLLA, GEORGE ALLEN JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS IN THE LINE OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be commander

BEAMAN, GERALD ROGER	OLIVER, JAMES DAVIS III
BRAUN, CARL WILLIAM	REIMANN, PAUL KARL
BROSKA, DENNIS NMN	RYAN, ROBERT W.
BRUETTING, DALE ALLEN	SHERMAN, JOHN WILLIAM
CRISP, MICHAEL D.	JR.
HAUTAU, CHARLES A.	SILVERS, CARY ALAN
HEATLEY, HARRY ALFRED	THOMPSON, ROLLAND
HICKS, GARY BENNETT	CHARLES
LAWSON, CHARLES	WARD, JAMES FREDERICK
THOMAS	III
MAYS, DIXIE JOHN	WEAVER, JAMES L.
MINNIS, STEVEN R.	WOOD, WINSTON D.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE STAFF CORPS OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICER

To be commander

BROWN DAVID MCDOWELL

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER IN THE LINE, IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

BAYER, KENT MICHAEL	MCATEER, CHRISTOPHER
CALLAHAN, KIM FRANCIS	ERNEST
FRECKLETON, WILLIAM	MOORE, COREY S.
CYRUS	WASEK JOSEPH NMN JR.

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

DADIOMOFF, ROGER	MORGANELLI, PATRICK D.
STEVEN	NORRIS, ROBERT EDMUND
HUDGENS, ROBERT K.	THOMPSON, JOHN MICHAEL

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (MERCHANT MARINE)

FLAHERTY, MATTHEW
JOHN

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANTS IN THE LINE OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE

OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

ALCALA, ROBERT WILLIAM	KENNEDY, JOHN MARTIN
BUSSMAN, MICHAEL	KIRK, ROBERT MICHAEL
ALOYSIUS	MAYBURY, DAVID ALAN
CALANTROPO, RICHARD	MOORE, STEVEN ANTHONY
JOHN	OLIVAREZ, VICTOR RENE
DALBERG, JAMES ERIC JR.	OVERS, MICHAEL EDWARD
DEVITA, ERIC EDWARD	PENFIELD, JEFFREY
EBERHART, JAMES DARBY	RICHARD
FULLER, CHARLES	RICHARDSON, SAMUEL
RAYMOND	BRISTOL
GALLAGHER,	SHANLE, LELAND CHARLES
CHRISTOPHER PATRI	JR.
GILLIAM, STERLING GARY	STEARNEY, SCOTT
JR.	ANDREW
HAFFNER, MICHAEL	WAGNER, JAMES SCOTT
FRANCIS	WILSON, JEFFREY SCOTT
HAUKE, RANDALL LEE	WOOD, JOHN RANDOLPH
HINSON, ERIC PETER	

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANTS IN THE STAFF CORPS OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

KLEIN, LEONARD R.	SCORBY, WILLIAM R.
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MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICER

To be lieutenant commander

DUKOVICH, MITCHELL

NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

To be lieutenant commander

BUDA, JUANITA	MAY, ANDREW JACKSON III
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NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 20, 1993:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WARREN CHRISTOPHER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

LLOYD BENTSEN, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

LES ASPIN, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ZOE BAIRD, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BRUCE BABBITT, OF ARIZONA, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MIKE ESPY, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RONALD H. BROWN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ROBERT B. REICH, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DONNA E. SHALALA, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HENRY G. CISNEROS, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERICO PEÑA, OF COLORADO, TO BE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

HAZEL ROLLINS O'LEARY, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RICHARD W. RILEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

JESSE BROWN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MADELEINE KORBEL ALBRIGHT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS WITH RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY, AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

CAROL M. BROWNER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MICHAEL KANTOR, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.
LEON E. PANETTA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.
LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ROGER ALTMAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

HERSHEL WAYNE GOBER, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MADELEINE KUNIN, OF VERMONT, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ALICE RIVLIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLIFTON R. WHARTON, JR., OF NEW YORK, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

R. JAMES WOOLSEY, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 20, 1993:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WARREN CHRISTOPHER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

LLOYD BENTSEN, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

LES ASPIN, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE MICKEY
LELAND CHILDHOOD HUNGER
RELIEF ACT OF 1993

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a very special piece of legislation, the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act. This bill responds to an ongoing national tragedy, the tragedy of hunger amidst our land of plenty. This bill has passed the House twice: In 1990 as part of the farm bill and last year in the children's initiative combining child antihunger and family preservation proposals. In August 1990, this body endorsed the Leland bill in a striking 336 to 83 vote.

The Leland bill's provisions have had strong bipartisan support. They reflect the ideas and hard work of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. DE LA GARZA, and of BILL EMERSON, whose advice, friendship, and dedication to ending hunger I valued and relied upon in the year he served with me as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition and on the Select Committee on Hunger's Domestic Task Force.

The bill is named for our colleague, the late Mickey Leland. As you know, Mickey had a very personal interest in the issue of hunger, both domestic and international hunger. Mickey was a special person. He had a rare combination of compassion and commitment. I would like to think of this bill as a sort of living memorial to Mickey and his work. By providing more food to millions of American children living in poverty and by preventing some of these children and their families from being thrown into the ranks of the homeless, we can help Mickey Leland's spirit to live on.

As Mickey understood, it would be irresponsible for us to sit by and ignore the mounting evidence of the prevalence of hunger and its consequences. For example, in 1991 a ground-breaking study of childhood hunger known as the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project [CCHIP] found that about 5 million children under the age of 12 are hungry in this country, with even more on the brink of hunger. Hungry children are two to three times more likely to have suffered recent health problems than low-income children from non-hungry households. These health problems are associated with higher school absenteeism.

The consequences of hunger among children should give all of us pause. The U.S. Public Health Service has reported that the Surgeon General's goal of eliminating growth retardation of infants and children caused by inadequate diet cannot be met under present circumstances. Recent research shows that

hungry children have significantly impaired abilities to learn. It is unconscionable the children of America, who represent the future of our Nation, should have to endure these conditions.

I am proud to say that the legislation that we are introducing today, which is an updated version of the bill that the Committee on Agriculture reported out by voice vote in 1991, is an entirely fitting memorial to Mickey Leland. The bill makes a serious effort to attack the causes of hunger rather than just its symptoms.

The centerpiece of the bill is a pair of provisions designed to alleviate hunger among the homeless and near homeless. HUD and Census Bureau data show that 45 percent of all poor renters spend at least 70 percent of their incomes on shelter costs. Households that are forced to devote this much of their income to shelter costs will almost by definition be at severe risk of hunger. Moreover, the high cost of shelter for low-income Americans is forcing more and more of them to double-up in housing. Unfortunately, current food stamp rules do not properly recognize the needs of these households.

Our bill would allow households with children to deduct high shelter costs in the same way that elderly and disabled households do at present. Under current law, households may deduct shelter expenses that exceed 50 percent of their incomes, but only up to \$186 a month. The cap does not apply to elderly and disabled households.

The excess shelter deduction was enacted to avoid forcing households with high housing and utility costs to choose between eating and paying their shelter costs. But for households that are not elderly or disabled, this deduction is limited to \$186 a month—even if the household's excess shelter costs are greater than this. This means that the very families that face the most severe housing cost burdens—families that do not receive HUD housing aid and that pay extremely high proportions of their incomes for housing—are the families that are not permitted to deduct the full cost of their excess shelter costs. Under the current food stamp benefit structure, families with very high shelter costs are thus assumed that money is available for food that actually must go to pay the rent and utility bills—and as a direct result their food stamp benefits are set at unrealistically low levels. The cap most severely burdens families with children since it is a fixed limit with no allowance for household size.

Since the cap was enacted in 1977, the low-income housing market has changed radically. In 1978, the number of low-rent housing units, defined as units renting for no more than \$250 a month, as measured in 1985 dollars, exceeded the number of households with incomes below \$10,000 a year. In 1985, there were 3.7 million fewer low-rent units than there were households below \$10,000, a

sharp reversal of the conditions that prevailed only 7 years earlier. The result has been a stunning increase in the housing cost burdens on poor households.

Moreover, the rationale for the cap has disappeared since 1977. Congress imposed the cap to keep middle-income households from getting food stamps by claiming large shelter deductions. At the time, eligibility was based solely on income after deductions. Gross income limits have since been added to the program to exclude higher income households without regard to their deductible expenses. Lifting the cap therefore will not allow middle-income households to receive food stamps: It will only provide more realistic benefits to families with high shelter costs who are now eligible. Our bill also would simplify the current food stamp household definition. It would require that persons purchasing and preparing food together apply for food stamps as a single household. Adults who buy and cook food on their own could as separate households from their relatives. For example, when two brothers who had previously lived on their own move into the same apartment because they cannot afford separate housing, either or both could apply for food stamps independently if they bought and cooked food separately. The bill would still require parents and their minor children, and spouses, to be in the same household.

Current law requires, subject to several exceptions, that parents and their adult children, and adult siblings, be in the same household even if they buy and cook food separately. State food stamp administrators have complained that the current definition is far too complex and excessively error-prone.

The current household definition discourages low-income people from doubling-up in the homes of relatives. This is extremely counterproductive at a time of rising homelessness. These rules hurt migrant farm workers, who may live separately in their base States but double-up with relatives in labor camps during their travels to save money.

The AFDC, Medicaid, and SSI programs have no comparable rule requiring adult siblings, or parents and their adult children, to apply for and receive benefits together. This bill simplifies these rules and removes disincentives for families to live together while still preventing parents from artificially separating themselves from their own minor children or husbands and wives who live together from claiming to be separate households solely to manipulate the Food Stamp Program.

The bill seeks to promote self-sufficiency and personal responsibility in several ways. It would exclude the first \$50 a month paid as child support from being counted as income in determining food stamp allotments. AFDC already allows households to keep the first \$50 of child support paid each month.

The \$50 exclusion in AFDC recognizes the importance of having parents assume respon-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

sibility for their children: It gives custodial parents an incentive to seek out absent parents and absent parents an incentive to pay child support. The Food Stamp Program currently undercuts these incentives by counting the \$50 payments as income, which reduces food stamps.

Excluding the first \$50 of child support payments for food stamps as well as AFDC will simplify the administration of the two programs and ease burdens on case workers. This reform passed this body in 1987 as part of the welfare reform bill.

The bill also would seek to encourage low-income absent parents to make support payments and ensure that the ability of these parents to feed their current families is not unduly burdened by their performance of their child support obligations. The bill would exclude from the income of a low-income household any legally binding child support payments a household member makes to support a child outside of the household.

Under present law, no exclusion from income is provided for child support payments an absent parent makes. This means that if an absent parent remarries and has children in his second family—but still has low income—the payments he makes to support the children in his first family are counted as though they represented income still available to buy food for his current family.

In addition to being an unrealistic reflection of the resources available to the father's current family, the current law also raises serious equity issues. If two absent fathers have the same level of income before child support payments—but one responsibly pays child support while the other fails to—both receive the same amount of food stamps. Yet the father who has made the support payments has less money left for food purchases than the father who makes no payments.

Just as a key principle of welfare reform was that poor parents who work should be better off than those who do not, so, too, should the families of absent parents who pay child support be better off than parents who neglect their obligation to support their absent children.

Still another problem with current law is that money paid as child support from one poor household to another is now double-counted as income. It is counted first as income to the absent parent making the child support payment, that is, the parent's gross income is counted without deduction for the amount paid as child support, and then counted again as income to the household that receives the payment. This means the same dollars are simultaneously counted as income to two different households, even though the funds can only be used once to buy food and other necessities.

The proposal would strengthen food stamp employment and training [E&T] programs by increasing the limit for reimbursements to recipients for the costs incurred in E&T activities. The bill also would raise dependent care reimbursements to the level set in the Family Support Act, actual costs up to a maximum of \$200 a month for children under age 2, \$175 for older children, or the local market rate for child care, at State option. The limit on reimbursements for transportation, uniforms, and

other expenses, apart from child care, would rise to \$75 per month. Current law limits dependent care reimbursements to \$160 per dependent per month and other reimbursements to \$25 per month and requires States to exempt from the work requirement those households whose costs would be higher.

Raising the reimbursement limits will allow States to bring more households into E&T programs. In many areas, child care cannot be obtained for \$160 per month. In some rural areas, the cost of transportation to training sites or job contacts may well exceed \$25 for many recipients. Without this increase, States may be forced to leave whole communities out of their E&T programs. Also, many training programs require tools, uniforms, or protective clothing that cost significantly more than these programs can now reimburse. Similar provisions already have passed the House, as part of the 1987 welfare reform bill, and the Senate, in its version of the 1988 Hunger Prevention Act.

The bill includes a provision that both Mr. EMERSON and Mr. DE LA GARZA crafted to address the problems of low-income people trying to finish secondary school. Current law excludes the earnings of students from calculations of their families' income, but only up to the student's 18th birthday. For any number of reasons, many members of food stamp households may not finish high school by the time they turn 18. The bill would exclude students earnings without regard to age, but only for those enrolled in elementary or secondary schools.

The bill would raise the current \$4,500 limit on the fair market value of vehicles that food stamp recipients may own.

The current \$4,500 vehicle limit was written into the act in 1977 and has not changed since, despite rapid inflation. As inflation passes the \$4,500 vehicle resource limit by, more and more working families are made ineligible for food stamps because of cars they depend upon to get to work. The Consumer Price Index for cars has risen 120 percent since 1977. Working households may be forced to choose between going hungry for lack of food stamps and selling their cars, which can force them to leave their jobs.

The President's Task Force on Food Assistance in January 1984 recommended that this limit be increased to \$5,500 immediately. Increases in the limit passed the House, with the 1985 and 1990 farm bills, and the Senate, with the 1988 Hunger Prevention Act. We should do nothing that will compromise households' opportunities to retain and enhance their abilities to be self-sustaining.

The bill would make one addition in the vehicle rules to assist a small group of households that need vehicles that may be especially durable—and hence expensive. The bill would exempt vehicles that are used to transport water or fuel where the household lacks piped-in water or fuel.

In places that still are not served by water mains, households may have to haul drums of water for long distances, and often over difficult terrain. Other rural households may have to haul firewood or coal to their homes for heat. Even the poorest of these households cannot afford to be without a dependable vehicle that can hold up under this kind of use.

Yet the trucks that many of these households have for this purpose, though far from luxurious, tend to have fair market values well in excess of the current \$4,500 limit or the new limits proposed by this legislation.

The bill seeks to avoid hunger and hardship caused by inadequate benefits in the Food Stamp Program. Almost two-thirds of those getting food stamps are elderly, disabled, or children. Almost 83 percent of all food stamp benefits go to families with children.

The bill would raise basic food stamp benefit levels in stages to 105 percent of the Thrifty Food Plan. This needs to be done to allow households to purchase the Thrifty Food Plan for most or all of the year. Under the Hunger Prevention Act of 1988, basic food stamp benefits are set at 103 percent of the previous June's Thrifty Food Plan. Food stamp benefit levels increase every October to reflect food costs the previous June.

Over the first 13 years of the thrifty food plan's history, the average cost of the plan in the last half of the fiscal year has exceeded the cost in the previous June by an average of 5.4 percent. The adjustment to 105 percent of the previous June's cost is needed to make it much more likely that food stamp allotments will be sufficient to allow food stamp households to purchase the Thrifty Food Plan for most or all of the year.

The experience of fiscal year 1989 is illustrative: In the latter half of fiscal year 1989, the average monthly cost of the Thrifty Food Plan exceeded the cost in the previous June by 8.9 percent.

It should be noted that even this increase is relatively modest. Food stamps provide an average of less than \$0.70 per person per meal. The maximum food stamp benefit for a family of four provides only about one dollar per person per meal. FNS has reported that fewer than 1 in 10 families spending an amount of money equivalent to the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan received 100 percent of the recommended daily allowances. Less than half received even two thirds of the recommended daily allowances.

The bill would increase funding for the Nutrition Assistance Program [NAP] in Puerto Rico over baseline in each of the four remaining years of the farm bill. The increments would rise to \$25 million in the final year of its authorization.

In 1981, the Food Stamp Program in Puerto Rico was replaced by the NAP, which is funded on a block grant basis. Funding was cut well below the level required to provide nutritional assistance comparable with that of the Food Stamp Program. In subsequent years, funding was frozen or increased by less than baseline. As a result, poor children in Puerto Rico have far less of a nutritional safety net to rely upon than do comparably poor children in the 50 States, Guam, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. These modest increments would make a small step toward redressing this imbalance.

The bill would return to the rule contained in OBRA 1981 and eliminate the prorating of food stamps for households reapplying within 30 days of going off of the program. OBRA 1981 required that new applicants for food stamps have their initial month's benefit prorated based upon the day of the month that they applied. OBRA 1982 extended prorating

to recipients whose participation in the program is briefly interrupted because the household, for whatever reason, do not reapply by the first day of the month. GAO has recommended this change back to the OBRA 1981 rule.

GAO found that the vast majority of the households suffering short gaps in benefits remain eligible throughout the period. Gaps frequently result from State errors, forms lost or delayed in the mails, or honest misunderstandings by household members. These gaps in benefits can force households to divert some of their rent, mortgage, or utility money to pay for food, leaving them in danger of an eviction or a utility shut-off. The situation of recipients who suffer a brief gap in benefits is different from that of new applicants, who may have been living off of income from a job in the early part of the month before they applied for food stamps.

The Drought Relief Act of 1988 enacted this provision for migrant farm workers, and the Senate's version of the Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 would have applied this rule to all households.

The bill would exclude all vendor payments for housing that meets definition of transitional housing for the homeless. None of these vendor payments should be counted against homeless households since they are not in fact available to households and cannot be used for food. Current rules count part of vendor payments for transitional housing for the homeless in States that use certain methods to calculate AFDC benefits. This makes no sense. Homeless households' ability to receive food stamps should not depend on how a State happens to label its AFDC benefits. Homeless households are among the poorest of the poor, and we should not accept arbitrary policies that deny them food stamps.

The bill would exclude general assistance [GA] vendor payments provided for expenses other than housing from consideration as income in the Food Stamp Program.

In all but a handful of States, general assistance programs are primarily local, often quite informal efforts. A township supervisor or a county justice may receive a request from a family for help with a particular need—a utility shutoff notice, a medical procedure that is needed, a car that needs to be repaired so that a household member can get to work, and so forth—and authorize payment from local governmental funds to meet that need. Because these payments are sought and approved for specific purposes, the supervisors or court clerks will often make their checks out to the vendor or creditor involved. Although these payments are never in the household's hands, and are not available to meet the household's food needs, they are nonetheless counted as available income to reduce the household's food stamps.

The Food Stamp Program's current rules on vendor payments were written primarily to prevent the wholesale diversion of regular AFDC benefits into vendor payments to keep them from being counted as income to food stamp households. Unfortunately, it was written to cover GA vendor payments as well, even though the same problem does not apply with regard to GA. Few GA programs operate on anything like a statewide entitlement basis,

and if GA vendor payments are made on behalf of the household it will generally be because of the custom of the official making the payment.

The 1990 farm bill excluded from consideration as income those GA vendor payments made under State laws that prohibit making direct payments to households. In some jurisdictions that routinely provide any GA relief in the form of vendor payments, however, the program is so informal that there may be no explicit State law requiring them to be issued in that form. This amendment will allow these jurisdictions to respond to households' legitimate emergencies, other than those requiring housing assistance, without causing the household to suffer a new emergency with the reduction of their food stamps.

The bill recognizes the importance of the Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP] by calling for an increase in funding for the purchase of commodities to \$220 million, the authorization for next year. Although the bill does not change TEFAP's long-term status as a discretionary program, we hope this initiative will send a clear message of the importance that we attached to making sure that low-income people in need are not forced to go hungry.

Finally, the bill would eliminate anachronistic procedures requiring USDA to submit monthly reports to Congress concerning the Food Stamp Program's rate of spending and the sections that authorize the reduction or cessation of benefits to households if funding is insufficient.

This approach was proposed in 1990 by the administration as part of its recommendations for the farm bill. As the administration correctly pointed out, the cap was imposed more than a decade ago, at a time when the program's growth and utilization were much harder to predict. Allotment reductions have never taken place, but the continued presence of these provisions in the act has caused unnecessary uncertainties on the part of both State administrators and recipient households.

The farm bill removed the formal authorization caps that had been in the law but retained the reporting requirements and, due to a technical drafting error, could be read to require cessation of benefits to households if a supplemental appropriations bill is delayed. The administration's provision would put the Food Stamp Program in the same position that AFDC, Medicaid, and other Federal programs intended to function as entitlements have long enjoyed.

I believe that this legislation will go a long way to address the great need for nutrition assistance in this country. Clearly assistance of this type does not come without some cost. Neglecting the problem of childhood hunger, however, also has a cost, in human suffering, in wasted potential, and ultimately in damage to America's ability potential to compete internationally in the next century. This bill should be fully paid for under the pay as you go rules, and it includes a provision that was agreed upon in the Committee on Agriculture to signify the importance of making sure that it proceeds in total compliance with the budget resolution.

I urge my colleagues to review this legislation and support its passage. It not only hon-

ors Mickey Leland but also addresses real problems faced by real families every day. Imagine having to make the choice between heating your home or eating 7 nights a week. I believe that no family should have to make that choice. This bill makes important changes to food assistance programs serving our Nation's children to ensure that families do not have to make these choices.

In conclusion, I would like to urge my colleagues to join me in this critical and long overdue effort to ensure that all of the children in America have the opportunity to enjoy what should be some of the happiest and most carefree years of their lives and to reach their full potential. I can think of no more important, no more noble, no more worthy effort for this body to dedicate itself to than protecting the children of this country against the ravages of hunger.

The text of legislation follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. References to Act.

TITLE I—ENSURING ADEQUATE FOOD ASSISTANCE

Sec. 101. Families with high shelter expenses.
Sec. 102. Basic benefit level.
Sec. 103. Continuing benefits to eligible households.
Sec. 104. Homeless families in transitional housing.
Sec. 105. Improving the nutritional status of children in Puerto Rico.
Sec. 106. Households benefiting from general assistance vendor payments.
Sec. 107. Helping low-income high school students.

TITLE II—PROMOTING SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Sec. 201. Child support disregard.
Sec. 202. Child support payments to non-household members.
Sec. 203. Vehicles needed to seek and continue employment and for household transportation.
Sec. 204. Vehicles necessary to carry fuel or water.
Sec. 205. Improving access to employment and training activities.

TITLE III—SIMPLIFYING THE PROVISION OF FOOD ASSISTANCE

Sec. 301. Simplifying the household definition for households with children and others.
Sec. 302. Resources of households with disabled members.
Sec. 303. Assuring adequate funding for the food stamp program.

TITLE IV—COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION TO NEEDY FAMILIES

Sec. 401. Commodity purchases.

TITLE V—IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVE DATES

Sec. 501. Effective dates.
Sec. 502. Budget neutrality requirement.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES TO ACTS.

Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, references to "the Act" and sections

thereof shall be deemed to be references to the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) and the sections thereof.

TITLE I—ENSURING ADEQUATE FOOD ASSISTANCE

SEC. 101. FAMILIES WITH HIGH SHELTER EXPENSES.

(a) REMOVAL OF CAP.—(1) The fourth sentence of section 5(e) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") (7 U.S.C. 2014(e)) is amended by striking "Provided, That the amount" and all that follows through "June 30".

(2) The fifth sentence of section 5(e) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(e)) is amended by striking "under clause (2) of the preceding sentence".

(b) TRANSITIONAL CAP.—(1) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, section 5(e) of the Act is amended by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: "In the 12-month period ending September 30, 1994, such excess shelter expense deduction shall not exceed \$230 a month in the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia, and shall not exceed, in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, \$400, \$328, \$279, and \$170 a month, respectively; in the 12-month period ending September 30, 1995, shall not exceed \$260 a month in the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia, and shall not exceed, in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, \$452, \$371, \$315, and \$192 a month, respectively; in the 12-month period ending September 30, 1996, shall not exceed \$300 a month in the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia, and shall not exceed, in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, \$521, \$420, \$364, and \$221 a month, respectively; and in the 12-month period ending September 30, 1997, shall not exceed \$360 a month in the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia, and shall not exceed, in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, \$626, \$514, \$437, and \$266 a month, respectively."

(2) Effective October 1, 1997, section 5(e) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(e)) is amended by striking the fifth sentence.

SEC. 102. BASIC BENEFIT LEVEL.

Section 3(o) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2012(o)) is amended by striking "(4) through" and all that follows through the end of the subsection, and inserting the following: "(4) on October 1, 1993, adjust the cost of such diet to reflect 103½ percent of the cost of thrifty food plan in the preceding June (without regard to adjustments made under such clauses (9), (10), and (11) of this subsection as in effect before the date of the enactment of the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act), as determined by the Secretary, and round the result to the nearest lower dollar increment for each household size, (5) on October 1, 1994, adjust the cost of such diet to reflect 103½ percent of the cost of the thrifty food plan in the preceding June (without regard to adjustments made under such clauses (9), (10), and (11) of this subsection as in effect before the date of the enactment of the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act), as determined by the Secretary, and round the result to the nearest lower dollar increment for each household size, (6) on October 1, 1995, adjust the cost of such diet to reflect 104 percent of the cost of the thrifty food plan in the preceding June (without regard to adjustments made under such clauses (9), (10), and (11) and under clauses (4) and (5)), as determined by the Secretary, and round the result to the lowest dollar increment for each household size, (7) on October 1, 1996, adjust the cost of such diet to reflect 104½ percent of the cost of the thrifty food plan in

the preceding June (without regard to adjustments made under such clauses (9), (10), and (11) and under clauses (4), (5), and (6)), as determined by the Secretary, and round the result to the nearest lower dollar increment for each household size, (8) on October 1, 1997, adjust the cost of such diet to reflect 104½ percent of the cost of the thrifty food plan in the preceding June (without regard to adjustments made under such clauses (9), (10), and (11) and under clauses (4), (5), (6), and (7)), as determined by the Secretary, and round the result to the nearest lower dollar increment for each household size, and (9) on October 1, 1998, and on every October 1 thereafter, adjust the cost of such diet to reflect 105 percent of the cost of the thrifty food plan in the preceding June (without regard to previous adjustments made under such clauses (9), (10), and (11), and under clauses (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8), and under this clause), as determined by the Secretary, and round the result to the nearest lower dollar increment for each household size."

SEC. 103. CONTINUING BENEFITS TO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS.

Section 8(c)(2)(B) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2017(c)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting "of more than one month in" after "following any period".

SEC. 104. HOMELESS FAMILIES IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING.

Section 5(k)(2)(F) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(k)(2)(F)) is amended to read as follows:

"(F) housing assistance payments made to a third party on behalf of a household residing in transitional housing for the homeless;"

SEC. 105. IMPROVING THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN PUERTO RICO.

Section 19(a)(1)(A) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2028(a)(1)(A)) is amended:

(1) by striking "\$1,091,000,000" and inserting "\$1,111,000,000"; and

(2) by striking "\$1,133,000,000" and inserting "\$1,158,000,000".

SEC. 106. HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING FROM GENERAL ASSISTANCE VENDOR PAYMENTS.

Section 5(k)(1)(B) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(k)(1)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) a benefit payable to the household for housing expenses, not including energy or utility-cost assistance, under—

"(i) a State or local general assistance program; or

"(ii) another basic assistance program comparable to general assistance (as determined by the Secretary)."

SEC. 107. HELPING LOW-INCOME HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Section 5(d)(7) is amended by striking "who is a student, and who has not attained his eighteenth birthday" and inserting "and who is an elementary or secondary student".

TITLE II—PROMOTING SELF-SUFFICIENCY

SEC. 201. CHILD SUPPORT DISREGARD.

Section 5 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014) is amended—

(1) in clause (13) of subsection (d)—

(A) by striking "at the option" and all that follows through "subsection (m)," and inserting "(A)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: "and (B) the first \$50 of any child support payments for each month received in that month, and the first \$50 of child support of each month received in that month if such payments were made by the absent parent in the month when due,"; and

(2) by striking subsection (m).

SEC. 202. CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

Section 5(d)(6) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(d)(6)) is amended by striking the comma

at the end and inserting the following: "Provided, That child support payments made by a household member to or for a person who is not a member of the household shall be excluded from the income of the household of the person making such payments if such household member was legally obligated to make such payments."

SEC. 203. VEHICLES NEEDED TO SEEK AND CONTINUE EMPLOYMENT AND FOR HOUSEHOLD TRANSPORTATION.

Section 5(g)(2) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(g)(2)) is amended by striking "\$4,500" and inserting the following: "a level set by the Secretary, which shall be \$4,500 through September 30, 1993, and which shall be adjusted from \$4,500 on October 1, 1993, and on each October 1 thereafter, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for new cars, for the 12-month period ending the preceding June 30, and rounded to the nearest \$50".

SEC. 204. VEHICLES NECESSARY TO CARRY FUEL OR WATER.

Section 5(g)(2) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(g)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "The Secretary shall exclude from financial resources the value of a vehicle that a household depends upon to carry fuel for heating or water for home use when such transported fuel or water is the primary source of fuel or water for the household."

SEC. 205. IMPROVING ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

(a) DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION.—Section 5(e) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(e)) is amended in clause (1) of the fourth sentence—

(1) by striking "\$160 a month for each dependent" and inserting "\$200 a month for a dependent child under age 2 and \$175 a month for any other dependent"; and

(2) by striking "regardless of the dependent's age,".

(b) REIMBURSEMENTS TO PARTICIPANTS.—(1) Section 6(d)(4)(I)(i) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)(I)(i)) is amended by striking "\$25" and inserting "\$75".

(2) Subclause (II) of section 6(d)(4)(I)(i) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)(I)(i)(II)) is amended by striking "reimbursements exceed \$160" and all that follows through the end of such subclause, and inserting "reimbursements exceed the applicable local market rate as determined by procedures consistent with any such determination under the Social Security Act. Individuals subject to the program under this paragraph may not be required to participate if dependent care costs exceed the limit established by the State agency under this paragraph (which limit shall not be less than the limit for the dependent care deduction under section 5(e))."

(c) REIMBURSEMENTS TO STATE AGENCIES.—Section 16(h)(3) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2025(h)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$25" and all that follows through "dependent care costs" and inserting "the payment made under section 6(d)(4)(I)(i) but not more than \$75 per participant per month"; and

(2) by striking "representing \$160 per month per dependent" and inserting "equal to the payment made under section 6(d)(4)(I)(i)(II) but not more than the applicable local market rate".

TITLE III—SIMPLIFYING THE PROVISION OF FOOD ASSISTANCE

SEC. 301. SIMPLIFYING THE HOUSEHOLD DEFINITION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AND OTHERS.

The first sentence of section 3(1) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2012(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(2)" and inserting "or (2)";

(2) by striking "or (3) a parent of minor children and that parent's children" and all that follows through "parents and children, or siblings," and inserting ". Parents and their minor children who live together and spouses"; and

(3) by striking "unless one of" and all that follows through "disabled member".

SEC. 302. RESOURCES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED MEMBERS.

Section 5(g)(1) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2014(g)(1)) is amended by striking "a member who is 60 years of age or older," and inserting "an elderly or disabled member,".

SEC. 303. ASSURING ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM.

Section 18 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2027) is amended by striking subsections (b), (c), and (d) and redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

TITLE IV—COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION TO NEEDY FAMILIES.

SEC. 401. COMMODITY PURCHASES.

Section 214(e) of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 612c note) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$175,000,000" and all that follows through "1992, and";

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following:

"During fiscal year 1994, the Secretary shall spend \$220,000,000 to purchase, process, and distribute additional commodities under this section."; and

(3) in the last sentence by striking "1991 through" and inserting "1993 and".

TITLE V—IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 501. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall become effective and be implemented on October 1, 1993.

(b) SPECIAL EFFECTIVE DATE.—Sections 103, 106, 201, 202, 204, 205, 301, and 302 of this Act shall become effective and be implemented on July 1, 1994.

SEC. 502. BUDGET NEUTRALITY REQUIREMENT.

None of the provisions of this Act shall become effective unless the costs are fully offset in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998. No agriculture price or income support program administered through the Commodity Credit Corporation under the Agricultural Act of 1949 may be reduced to achieve such offset.

ART ACROSS AMERICA

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment on the floor of the House of Representatives to bring to the attention of my colleagues and constituents a truly remarkable art exhibition being displayed this week here in our Nation's capital. Art Across America: An American Reunion, displayed in the Very Special Arts Gallery at 1331 F Street in northwest Washington, DC, is a moving exhibition comprised of pieces created by artists from across the country.

A featured artist of Art Across America: An American Reunion, I am pleased to note, is Michigander William Pardee from Freemont. His natural drawing is among the 51 works of

art which make up the exhibition. Ranging from paintings to pieces of jewelry to works of folk art, Very Special Arts has assembled a unique exhibition, representative of the vast beauty of our diverse Nation including artists from each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Founded in 1972 by Jean Kennedy Smith, Very Special Arts is an educational affiliate of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, which coordinates and promotes the education and empowerment of persons with disabilities through the arts. The Washington-based gallery is one of their recent projects, which provides a fully mainstreamed setting in which to exhibit the works of emerging and recognized professional artists with disabilities. Proceeds from gallery sales benefit other projects of the Very Special Arts organization, including intergenerational visual and performing arts programs, arts curriculum development and distribution for our Nation's school children, international conferences to enhance the promotional opportunities for artists with disabilities, and others.

I am pleased to commend Very Special Arts and its fine work on behalf of artists with disabilities—indeed—all artists. I urge my colleagues to take time to visit this extraordinary exhibition, and foster relationships with the Very Special Arts organization in the future.

TRIBUTE TO DICK ICHORD

HON. JAMIE L. WHITTEN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the congressional service of our late friend and colleague, Dick Ichord, who served for many years in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Dick was able, conscientious and effective, and certainly the Congress and the Nation are better for his service.

Dick was chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee for years and also was a member of the Armed Services Committee. He did a fine job in both areas.

I join with his many friends in expressing my sorrow and regrets at his untimely passing. Truly he has left a mark, the benefits of which will be felt for many years.

LEGISLATION TO AID THE SUCCESSFUL REUSE OF FORT ORD

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to direct the Department of Defense to convey to the University of California and the California State University real property at Fort Ord for the purpose of facilitating the universities' plans to establish a new California State University campus and a research and development center of the University of California on the sites.

This measure is critical to the successful reuse of Fort Ord, and it has the full support of the entire Fort Ord community task force. The two universities' proposals to establish their new facilities at Fort Ord constitute the centerpiece of our Fort Ord reuse strategy. Without the transfer of the property, the base's successful reuse will be greatly delayed. Moreover, the conveyance of the property to the universities must not carry the standard restrictions on public benefit conveyances in order to allow the universities to fund their activities through royalties from private firms reliant upon the results of their research and development.

Without this legislation, our community's highest hopes for a model of base conversion will be endangered. With the enactment of this measure, Fort Ord's conversion to an area of higher education and research and development in a number of marine, environmental and atmospheric studies, and technologies will be brought to fruition within 2 years. I urge my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee to approve this bill expeditiously, and I commend it to the full House's attention.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY AT FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA

(a) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary of Defense shall convey, without reimbursement, to the University of California and the California State University all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a tract of real property described in subsection (b), including improvements thereon, which is located at Fort Ord, California. The Secretary shall not impose as part of the conveyance under this subsection any condition or restriction on the use of the conveyed real property by the recipients.

(d) DESCRIPTION.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by the Secretary of Defense on the basis of the Educational Public Benefit Transfer Applications submitted by the University of California and the California State University before March 8, 1993, with regard to Fort Ord.

ETHNIC CLEANSING IN KHALISTAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the deep concerns of 300,000 Sikh-Americans to India's appointment of S.S. Ray as Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Ray previously served as the Governor of the Sikh state of Punjab from 1986 to 1989. During his tenure, it is alleged that thousands of Sikhs died in fake encounters where police murdered their Sikh victims and later claimed to have acted in self-defense.

I do not have to remind Congress that India has maintained a ban on Amnesty International since 1978. What exactly is India trying to hide? Indeed there is much India would like to hide from the eyes of the international

community. It refers to itself as the world's largest democracy, but minorities under Indian rule know it to be anything but.

Take the recent violence surrounding the destruction of an ancient Moslem mosque in Ayodhya by Hindu fundamentalists. What did the Indian Government do to protect Moslems in Ayodhya? What did the Indian Government do to prevent the destruction of the mosque? Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao had 10,000 troops stationed 5 miles from the mosque while it was being destroyed, yet he did not deploy them. Hindus killed Moslems and burnt their homes throughout Ayodhya, yet no police or security forces were sent for protection.

In Bombay, however, India did not hesitate to use force against Moslems who protested against the injustice of the mosque destruction. At least 159 Moslems were shot and killed by police. Indeed, of all the rioting that enveloped India last month, 80 percent of those killed were Moslem, most of them shot by Indian police.

It is important to emphasize that the Ayodhya episode is not an aberration, but a manifestation of the intolerance India holds for those it demands stay under its power. In November 1984, the Indian Government exposed its character when Congress party politicians instigated angry Hindu mobs to massacre 40,000 Sikhs throughout India. Far from facing justice, the politicians responsible for the crimes are free in India. Many of them hold seats in the Parliament.

Recently, I received word that the Indian police are making movies to send to foreign countries in order to malign the Sikh character. In these movies, supposedly captured Sikh terrorists are interviewed, explain their operations, and confess to the brutal, heinous crimes they have committed. According to Dr. Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, they are entirely fabricated. Those Sikhs interviewed are agents of the Indian Government, willing to produce works of pure fiction to further the propaganda goals of the Indian Government in return for money and special treatment.

Already Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh has been cautioned regarding attempts on his life. Other prominent Sikh and Kashmiri leaders in the United States and Europe have been cautioned about the growing possibility of assassination as well. I know Dr. Aulakh personally and can testify that he is a peaceful man working for the freedom of his people here within the boundaries of the United States. India has a history of spreading disinformation about those persons who stand up for freedom, often slandering them as terrorists and criminals.

For the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I submit a January 5th press release from the Council of Khalistan. I also want to submit a letter I sent to Lawrence Eagleburger regarding the upcoming village councils elections in Punjab. I commend both to those Members of Congress interested in promoting and protecting human rights in India.

[Press Release]

Council of Khalistan,
Washington, DC.

ETHNIC CLEANSING IN KHALISTAN—INDIAN GOVERNMENT ESCALATES OPPRESSION OF SIKHS NEW TARGETS: LEADERS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WASHINGTON, DC, January 5.—The bloody process of ethnic cleansing in former Yugoslavia has deservedly caught the attention and outrage of the international community. Equally outrageous, however, is the process of ethnic cleansing occurring in Khalistan. Since 1984, at least 110,000 Sikhs have been killed by police and other security forces of the Indian government. In recent months India has noticeably increased its brutal offensive against Sikhs in an effort to deal a final blow to the movement of Sikh freedom.

Sikh youth, once the primary target of India's state sponsored terrorism, are now seeing their elder leaders, women and children falling victim as well. Indian police and paramilitary forces have been given an open license to kill by government leadership, and all evidence indicates an absolute willingness to use it. While anarchy reigns in former Yugoslavia, Khalistan has been transformed into a police state where the human rights of its inhabitants are daily violated as a matter of government policy.

On December 20, Gurdev Singh Kaunke, former Jathedar, or high priest, of the Akal Takht (the seat of the Sikh faith) was arrested by Indian police in his home village near Jagraon. Mr. Kaunke was released on December 22 so that he could attend the funeral of his nephew. Re-arrested on December 25, Mr. Kaunke was then tortured and killed. Police did not return his remains to the family claiming that the former high priest had escaped during custody. Amnesty International and other international human rights organizations have reported such "escapes" to be a common *modus operandi* of the Indian police. Tomorrow, Sikhs plan a massive gathering in Mr. Kaunke's home village to protest his murder and the general repression of the Sikh nation.

Early in November, Kulwinder Kaur, wife of Chamkaur Singh Dala, an active figure in the Sikh freedom struggle, was arrested along with her 2 year old daughter, Jagwinder Kaur. Indian police held Mrs. Kaur and her daughter in illegal custody, raped and tortured them. Police continue to refuse to divulge their whereabouts. It is feared that the mother and her two year old daughter may have been murdered. Such has become the fate of an increasing number of women in the Sikh homeland.

Take the case of Majit Kaur Sekhon. Her husband was tortured by police repeatedly for speaking out for Sikh independence. Eventually he had to flee to the United States in fear of his life. In his absence Mrs. Sekhon and her family have become the surrogate target of police rage. In one particularly heinous instance, the police took the family's 7 month old daughter, poured molasses over her body, placed her on top of an ant colony, and watched as she was eaten away at by the ants. Mrs. Kaur was forced to watch this sadistic scene. When she protested in indignant outrage, the police responded by torturing her. Today she remains bedridden. It is difficult to tell if she will ever fully recover.

Or take the case of Baba Manochahal, head of the Panthic Committee. His son, father, uncle and two of his brothers have all been recently killed by Indian police. The women in his family have been arrested as well and remain in police custody. It is reported that

his mother has suffered permanent psychological damage as a result of the trauma.

All the emphasis on the killing of Sikh leaders and family members of Sikh freedom fighters is not to say that India is easing up on Sikh youth. On Dec. 2, Indian police killed 19 Sikh youth in cold blood in a Khalistan sugar cane field. Taken from police custody, they were brought to the field and shot in a fake encounter. The killing, torture and rape of Sikhs continues unabated.

To augment its offensive against the Sikh nation, India has endeavored to slander the character of the Sikh freedom movement through a relentless campaign of disinformation. The new blitz was launched late last year with the appointment of S.S. Ray as Indian ambassador to the United States. According to Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, "S.S. Ray is a murderer and should not be allowed to set foot on American soil."

As Governor of Punjab from 1986 to 1989, Mr. Ray is responsible for thousands of Sikh deaths, most of them committed as "fake encounters" where police murder their Sikh victims and later claim to have acted in self-defense. As former Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. Ray is also responsible for the killings of thousands of Bengalis and the burning of Bengali villages. "Clearly, Mr. Ray is not fit to associate within diplomatic circles," said Dr. Aulakh, "and the 300,000 Khalistani-Americans adamantly oppose his appointment."

"The Indian government cannot deter the Khalsa Panth," continued Dr. Aulakh. "The Sikh nation declared independence on October 7, 1987 forming the separate country of Khalistan and we fully intend to obtain that freedom. We have acted in full accordance with the principle of self-determination as enshrined in the United Nations Charter. Sikhs constitute a separate nation unto themselves and India has no right to hold us in bondage. The Punjab is our homeland, no Sikh has ever signed the Indian constitution, and we simply want our freedom. We will not be deterred."

"I warn the Indian government to stop killing Sikhs. It is already being exposed as the one of the worst violators of human rights in the world. It cannot hide behind its facade of democracy forever. The U.S. Congress already approved the termination of aid to India due to its oppression of Sikhs. India cannot hold the Sikhs and hold its head in the international community at the same time. I suggest that the Indian government settle this issue peacefully by removing its occupying forces from Sikh soil, sitting down with the Sikh leadership, and demarcating the boundaries between India and Khalistan today. The Sikh nation will not submit. India has no other choice."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1993.

HON. LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER,
Secretary of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY EAGLEBURGER: We wish to draw your attention to the upcoming elections of Village Councils in Punjab, India which are scheduled for January 15 to January 22, 1993. We urge the State Department to pay close attention to this process.

Unlike other elections, several Sikh political parties are participating in these elections. We urge that independent and impartial observers from the U.S., the United Nations, and International Human Rights organizations be sent to watch these elections.

Such actions will help prevent the intimidation of voters as occurred in the February, 1992 elections for the state assembly in Punjab.

Intimidation of voters in the February election was widely reported by the Indian newspapers and international human rights organizations. Between March and April of 1992, most village councils and village mayors resigned to protest the continuing unrelenting human rights violations in Punjab under the new regime. The Indian government is now attempting to fill the resulting vacancies with their own people. We believe that observers should be sent to Punjab to ensure that Sikhs can freely exercise their right to vote.

We have received many reports that pro-Sikh movement candidates are being intimidated and coerced into withdrawing as candidates. Some candidates have been arrested by the police and detained at undisclosed locations. This has happened in previous elections. In 1991, one of the candidates for state assembly, Avtar Singh, was tortured to death by the Punjab police.

Once again, we urge that outside observers be sent to prevent human and civil rights violations and to ensure honest and free elections.

DAN BURTON.

LEGISLATION TO REFORM MILITARY HEALTH CARE

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to reform the way in which our Federal Government, and the Defense Department [DOD] in particular, makes decisions on the number and size of health care facilities for Government beneficiaries, particularly our retired military personnel and their families.

For years, the DOD has insisted on making its decisions whether to open, close, reduce, or enlarge military health care facilities solely on the basis of the local active duty military population. But that analysis is simplistic, given the multitude of DOD and other Government beneficiaries who exist in every region of the Nation. In my view, the Federal Government ought to use a broader and more inclusive analysis of each region's Federal beneficiaries when it makes decisions on the provision of health care to those individuals. Often, for example, the closure of a military health care facility necessitates the placement of military retirees and their dependents under the Medicare Insurance Program or CHAMPUS [Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services] insurance, forcing them to go to private health care facilities. This phenomenon results in higher costs to the U.S. Government. DOD is satisfied with the results insofar as its own costs are lower, but the Government as a whole pays more for DOD's myopic cost-cutting.

My legislation is intended to force the entire Government, and the DOD in particular, to pay special attention to these facts, and to refrain from such hospital closures when the cost to the entire Government will rise rather than fall with those closures.

The bill was promoted by the case of the Silas B. Hays Hospital at Fort Ord. The DOD

has not yet made its final decision on the status of the hospital, but I have not waited for its fiat. Instead, I authored a provision in the fiscal year 1993 defense appropriations bill to retain 50 beds at the hospital in fiscal year 1993 to guard against the DOD's inclination to close the facility.

I am hopeful and confident that this legislation, if adopted by the Congress and signed by the President, will improve the provision of health care to Government beneficiaries, increase savings to the American taxpayer, and preserve critical health care facilities for our Nation's retired military personnel and their families. I would strongly encourage my friends on the Armed Services committee to act on this measure expeditiously, and I commend it to my colleagues' attention.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONDITIONS ON CLOSURE OF, OR REDUCTION IN CARE AT, MILITARY MEDICAL FACILITIES.

(a) CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of a military department may not take any action to close, or reduce the level of care provided at, a military medical facility in the United States under the jurisdiction of the Secretary until 90 days after the date on which the Secretary determines that the closure or reduction will be cost effective, as calculated under subsection (b). If the closure of a military medical facility or a reduction in the level of care provided at a military medical facility is proposed as part of the closure or realignment of a military installation selected for closure or realignment under a base closure law, the Secretary of Defense shall make the determination required by the subsection.

(b) CALCULATION OF COST EFFECTIVENESS.—To determine whether the closure of a military medical facility or a reduction in the level of care provided at a military medical facility is cost effective, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned, as the case may be, shall calculate whether—

(1) the cost to the Federal government of continuing to provide care at the military medical facility to persons who are eligible to receive care at the facility pursuant to section 1074(b), 1074a, 1074b, 1076, or 1145(a) of title 10, United States Code, and receive or are likely to seek treatment at the facility; exceeds

(2) the cost to the Federal Government of providing alternate equivalent care to such persons at other Federal or private health care facilities as a consequence of the closure or reduction.

(c) NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department shall notify Congress of each determination made by the Secretary concerned under subsection (a), and the basis for making the determination, not later than 10 days after the Secretary makes the determination.

(d) NOTIFICATION OF AND CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITY REUSE ENTITIES.—In the case of a military medical facility located on a military installation in the United States selected for closure or realignment under a base closure law, the Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify all community reuse entities formed with respect to the installation if the Secretary is considering the closure of the military medical facility or a reduction in the level of care provided at the

military medical facility as part of the closure or realignment of the installation. The Secretary shall consult with such community reuse entities in making the determination under subsection (a) with regard to that military medical facility.

(e) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply with respect to any closure of a military medical facility in the United States or any reduction in the level of care provided at a military medical facility in the United States, even if the military medical facility is located on a military installation selected for closure or realignment under a base closure law.

(f) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "base closure law" means the following:

(1) The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 104 Stat. 1808; U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) Title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 102 Stat. 26271 19 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(3) Section 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

(4) Any other similar law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TRIBUTE TO DICK ICHORD, JR.

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I join my colleagues in remembering our former colleague and friend, Congressman Richard H. Ichord, Jr.

Dick Ichord gave 20 years of his life in service to his country as a Member of the House of Representatives. His work as a member of the House Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Subcommittee on Research and Development helped keep this Nation strong both militarily and economically. His legacy is the peace and stability which we now enjoy with the end of the cold war. His dedication earned him the honor and respect of all his colleagues.

Dick didn't confine his service to his public life. He also worked in private, through organizations such as the Jhoon Rhee Foundation to improve the quality of life for children by developing their self-respect, self-discipline, physical and mental health, and motivation.

My deepest sympathy and sincere condolences go to Dick's family and friends. We will all miss him.

LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE THE FORT ORD COASTAL CORRIDOR

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to transfer the ownership of the shoreline and dunes located on Fort Ord property to the California Department of Parks and Recreation to be used for public

recreational purposes, once the property is declared excess by the Army.

Anyone who is familiar with the central coastline of California knows what a truly unique and fragile area these sand dunes represent. The shoreline owned by Fort Ord helps to comprise the southern Monterey Bay dunes system, one of the most extensive dune systems on the west coast. The Monterey Bay dunes are some of the tallest dunes in California, rising several stories high.

While tremendous in stature, these castles of sand, and the plants and animals which reside in them, are terribly fragile. There is great concern in the local community over the deterioration of the dunes and comprehensive plans to restore the dunes complex are underway.

Fort Ord owns a large portion of the Monterey Bay dunes system. The Army has left the dunes relatively intact and, to its credit, has wisely allowed little development of the area. This legislation would ensure the preservation and proper management of this important area when the base begins closure later this year.

To aid the economic transition caused by the base closure, I am heading a local Fort Ord community task force that is developing a reuse strategy for Fort Ord. I have made clear to the surrounding communities that no action will be taken on this legislation until the Fort Ord community task force has developed its consensus strategy for the reuse of Fort Ord.

The Fort Ord community task force released its strategy report for the reuse of Fort Ord last June. The report makes an initial recommendation for the coastal area west of Highway 1 be retained as open space for public recreation. The task force's reuse group is now in the process of reviewing the area and mapping out the area which should be protected. Once the FORG base reuse plan has been completed and a recommendation made in the base reuse plan, I would hope that my successor in the Congress would work for the enactment of this legislation and other legislation necessary to codify the recommendation of the reuse group.

At that time, I hope my colleagues will add their support to this legislation which will protect these unique dunes and the quality of life we enjoy in the Monterey Bay area.

A copy of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TRANSFER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that the parcel described in subsection (b) is excess to the needs of the Department of the Army, and after making the certification under section 2, all right, title, and interest in and to the parcel shall be transferred, without consideration, to the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation for use solely for public recreational and open space purposes in a manner consistent with the preservation of the sand dunes located on the parcel.

(b) AREA.—The parcel referred to in subsection (a) is that area which consists of the lands and interests in lands within the area of Fort Ord, California, which is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west and State Highway Route 1 on the east.

(c) REVERSION.—If the parcel transferred to the State of California under subsection (a)

ceases to be used for public recreational and open space purposes, all right, title, and interest in and to that parcel shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 2. SAFETY OF PARCEL FOR PUBLIC USE.

Not later than the 18-month period beginning on the date the parcel described in section 1 is determined to be excess, the Secretary of the Army shall—

(1) take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the parcel is not contaminated with explosive, toxic, or other hazardous materials; and

(2) certify to the State of California that the parcel is not contaminated with explosive, toxic, or other hazardous materials.

OPERATION RESTORE HOPE TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1993

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation designed to address a very real need facing the brave men and women of our Armed Forces serving in Operation Restore Hope. I am joined in this effort by Congressmen MCHUGH, WHEAT, BAKER of Louisiana, OWENS, and MONTGOMERY.

The legislation I am introducing today would provide to those soldiers serving in Operation Restore Hope the exact same tax relief as provided soldiers who served in Operation Desert Storm. The need for this legislation is simple.

Under the provisions of our Tax Code, soldiers serving in a Presidentially declared combat zone, receive certain tax benefits, such as exclusion from payment of Federal taxes on their combat-related pay. Operation Desert Storm was declared a combat zone. Operation Restore Hope, by contrast, has not been declared such a zone, and therefore, the benefits associated with such a declaration have not been accorded to our soldiers in Somalia.

There are two ways to correct this inequity. One way is for the President to declare the area of operation a combat zone. The other way is to provide the same benefits legislatively, in the absence of a declaration of the area of operation a combat zone. At the present time, it is unlikely that the men and women of our Armed Forces will receive the benefits they deserve.

There can be no question as to the danger and risk associated with the mission of mercy to the people of Somalia. While it may not technically be called a combat zone, there can be no doubt that our service personnel face the same risks faced by our personnel in Operation Desert Storm.

My legislation seeks to offer nothing more and nothing less than what was provided to our forces in Operation Desert Storm. It has been crafted to mirror exactly what was provided to our men and women in the gulf. What I seek to do is provide fair and equitable treatment for our forces in Somalia.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation recognizes the tremendous contribution our men and women in uniform are providing to the people in Somalia. They deserve our praise, our thanks, and our assistance whenever necessary. This

legislation will do just that. I urge my colleagues' support of this legislation.

KRIEBLE INSTITUTE SPONSORS SEMINARS

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity to participate in a series of seminars in Tallinn, Estonia, Prague in the Czech Republic, and Ljubljana in Slovenia, sponsored by the Kriebel Institute of the Free Congress Foundation.

It was exciting to take part in nongovernment, privately sponsored instruction of those who until so recently were deprived of their freedom.

The Kriebel Institute has worked to assist democracy movements in the East since 1987, and began seminars on campaigns, democratic governing, and principles of free enterprise and business development in 1989—before the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Since that time the Kriebel Institute has sponsored some 65 such training conferences throughout the former Soviet empire, covering every country in Eastern and Central Europe, and half of the Republics of the former Soviet Union. Sixty percent of the institute's activity has been concentrated in Russia and Ukraine taking the institute to the far reaches of Siberia and the Russian far east.

The institute has recruited and trained more than 30 field persons who after 2 months of intensive training at the Free Congress Foundation headquarters in Washington and in the field in U.S. campaigns are home in their native lands assisting democracy efforts and furthering small business development. They have helped thousands in the former Soviet empire.

The genius behind this effort and the man who has funded most of it personally is Dr. Robert H. Kriebel.

At 77 years of age he travels with the teaching teams and spends full-time in institute activities. As he tells everyone, "The Kriebel Institute is my life."

He began this activity after a remarkable career in business. Following a successful career at the General Electric Co., he and his father founded the Loctite Corp.—which first made what we now call super glue for industrial and later domestic purposes.

He built Loctite from a company with three employees to a Fortune 500 enterprise. With the financial rewards reaped, he could have retired to a life of leisure. Instead he is as busy as ever.

He tells his audiences that the Soviet empire was the greatest threat to world peace and stability in his lifetime and he wanted to do what he could to bring about its demise. Dr. Kriebel was nearly alone in predicting the end of the Soviet Union in 1988. More recently, the remaining Communist press in Russia honored Dr. Kriebel with scathing attacks on the Kriebel Institute for its role in the Soviet empire's demise. One glaring headline read, "Kriebel cracks the Kremlin."

All of this Dr. Kriebel has done—spending several million dollars of his own money and devoting all his personal time—without asking anything in return. In that sense he is typical of the generosity of American entrepreneurs.

It was an honor for me to share in Dr. Kriebel's work. I might add that in this most recent work I was joined by several other Wisconsinites. My administrative assistant, Todd Schultz, also served as one of the instructors on the government side of the parallel conferences which take place. Also joining us was the president of the Kriebel Institute, Paul M. Weyrich, a Racine native and former TV and newspaper reporter in Milwaukee. Louis Andrew, a businessman from Fond du Lac, taught on the business side.

I might add, two other Wisconsinites, J. Fritz Rench of Racine and Terry Kohler of Sheboygan are on the Kriebel Institute board of directors and participate actively in the work of the institute.

America—indeed the world—needs more selfless men of principle like Bob Kriebel. The world would be a better place if the sort of dedication to principle he exemplifies was more commonplace. I am honored to have played a part in his noble effort.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENHANCED RESCISSION/RECEIPTS ACT OF 1993

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which builds on the legislative line-item veto proposal that has already been introduced by Congressman SOLOMON. My proposal would broaden the focus of the legislative line-item veto to encompass both pork-barrel spending items in appropriations and special tax provisions in revenue bills.

Under this bill the President could rescind all or any part of any discretionary budget authority in appropriations bills or veto any targeted tax benefit within a revenue bill. Congress would then have 20 days after the submission of a rescission or veto proposal in which to enact a rescission/receipts disapproval bill by majority vote of both Houses.

I believe that it is important that the President be able to single out both pork-barrel spending and special tax provisions for an individual vote. Often such provisions are buried in large bills and Members may not even be aware of all of these individual provisions tucked away in an omnibus bill.

As an example, H.R. 11, the Revenue Act of 1992, contained over 50 special tax provisions that totaled \$2.5 billion in cost over a 5-year period. H.R. 11 was Congress' response to the Los Angeles riots last spring. The supposed cornerstone of that legislation was the enterprise zone provisions. I was surprised to learn that the 5-year, \$2.4 billion cost of the enterprise zone provisions was less than the total for the special tax provisions within that bill. There should be a way for the President to get at such targeted tax benefits providing special treatment to a particular taxpayer or limited class of taxpayers which are buried in massive revenue bills.

I urge my colleagues to review this legislation, a copy of which is printed below, and join me in the effort to provide the President with a legislative line-item veto.

H.R. 493

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "The Enhanced Rescission/Receipts Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. LEGISLATIVE LINE ITEM VETO RESCISSION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of part B of title X of The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and subject to the provisions of this section, the President may rescind all or part of any discretionary budget authority or veto any targeted tax benefit within any revenue bill which is subject to the terms of this Act if the President—

- (1) determines that—
 - (A) such rescission or veto would help reduce the Federal budget deficit;
 - (B) such rescission or veto will not impair any essential Government functions; and
 - (C) such rescission or veto will not harm the national interest; and
- (2) notifies the Congress of such rescission or veto by a special message not later than twenty calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays) after the date of enactment of a regular or supplemental appropriation act or a joint resolution making continuing appropriations providing such budget authority or a revenue bill containing a targeted tax benefit.

The President shall submit a separate rescission message for each appropriation bill and for each revenue bill under this paragraph.

SEC. 3 RESCISSION EFFECTIVE UNLESS DISAPPROVED.

(a)(1) Any amount of budget authority rescinded under this Act as set forth in a special message by the President shall be deemed canceled unless, during the period described in subsection (b), a rescission/receipts disapproval bill making available all of the amount rescinded is enacted into law.

(2) Any provision of law vetoed under this Act as set forth in a special message by the President shall be deemed repealed unless, during the period described in subsection (b), a rescission/receipts disapproval bill restoring that provision is enacted into law.

(b) The period referred to in subsection (a) is—

(1) a congressional review period of twenty calendar days of session during which Congress must complete action on the rescission/receipts disapproval bill and present such bill to the President for approval or disapproval;

(2) after the period provided in paragraph (1), an additional ten days (not including Sundays) during which the President may exercise his authority to sign or veto the rescission/receipts disapproval bill; and

(3) if the President vetoes the rescission/receipts disapproval bill during the period in paragraph (2), an additional five calendar days of session after the date of the veto.

(c) If a special message transmitted by the President under this Act and the last session of the Congress adjourns sine die before the expiration of the period described in subsection (b), the rescission or veto, as the case may be, shall not take effect. The message shall be deemed to have been retransmitted on the first day of the succeeding Congress and the review period referred to in subsection (b) (with respect to such message) shall run beginning after such first day.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "rescission/receipts disapproval bill" means a bill or joint resolution which—

(A) only disapproves a rescission of budget authority, in whole, rescinded, or

(B) only disapproves a veto of any provision of law that would decrease receipts,

in a special message transmitted by the President under this Act.

(2) The term "calendar days of session" shall mean only those days on which both Houses of Congress are in session.

(3) The term "targeted tax benefit" means any provision which has the practical effect of providing a benefit in the form of a differential treatment to particular taxpayer or a limited class of taxpayers, whether or not such provision is limited by its terms to a particular taxpayer or a class of taxpayers. Such term does not include any benefit provided to a class of taxpayers distinguished on the basis of general demographic conditions such as income, number of dependents, or marital status.

SEC. 5. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATIVE LINE ITEM VETO RESCISSIONS.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL MESSAGE.—Whenever the President rescinds any budget authority as provided in this Act or vetoes any provision of law as provided in this Act, the President shall transmit to both Houses of Congress a special message specifying—

- (1) the amount of budget authority rescinded or the provision vetoed;
- (2) any account, department, or establishment of the Government to which such budget authority is available for obligation, and the specific project or governmental functions involved;
- (3) the reasons and justifications for the determination to rescind budget authority or veto any provision pursuant to this Act;
- (4) to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated fiscal, economic, and budgetary effect of the rescission or veto; and
- (5) all factions, circumstances, and considerations relating to or bearing upon the rescission or veto and the decision to effect the rescission or veto, and to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated effect of the rescission upon the objects, purposes, and programs for which the budget authority is provided.

(b) TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES TO HOUSE AND SENATE.—

(1) Each special message transmitted under this Act shall be transmitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate on the same day, and shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives if the House is not in session, and to the Secretary of the Senate if the Senate is not in session. Each special message so transmitted shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each such message shall be printed as a document of each House.

(2) Any special message transmitted under this Act shall be printed in the first issue of the Federal Register published after such transmittal.

(c) REFERRAL OF RESCISSION/RECEIPTS DISAPPROVAL BILLS.—Any rescission/receipts disapproval bill introduced with respect to a special message shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as the case may be.

(d) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(1) Any rescission/receipts disapproval bill received in the Senate from the House shall

be considered in the Senate pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Debate in the Senate on any rescission/receipts disapproval bill and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than ten hours. The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(3) Debate in the Senate on any debatable motions or appeal in connection with such bill shall be limited to one hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by the mover and the manager of the bill, except that in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such motion or appeal, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any debatable motion or appeal.

(4) A motion to further limit debate is not debatable. A motion to recommit (except a motion to recommit with instructions to report back within a specified number of days not to exceed one, not counting any day on which the Senate is not in session) is not in order.

(e) POINTS OF ORDER.—

(1) It shall not be in order in the Senate or the House of Representatives to consider any rescission/receipts disapproval bill that relates to any matter other than the rescission of budget authority or veto of the provision of law transmitted by the President under this Act.

(2) It shall not be in order in the Senate or the House of Representatives to consider any amendment to a rescission/receipts disapproval bill.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by a vote of three-fifths of the members duly chosen and sworn.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FORMER REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, former Congressman Richard H. (Dick) Ichord of Missouri died on Christmas Day. On January 7, a memorial service was held in the House Armed Services Committee hearing room for our friend and former colleague, who served in the House from 1961–81.

I want to share with the House the program and the statements of those who participated in this service to remember our good friend. I also am including statements from other Members who wanted to pay tribute to Dick Ichord:

REMARKS OF HON. G.V. MONTGOMERY

As Dick looks down on us today, I think he would say, "Thanks for coming, but make it brief so we can go to the gym."

We are pleased to have some members of Dick's family with us. I especially want to recognize Penny Ichord and Kyle White.

I heard from Fred Gage this week. He and Dick wrote a book together years ago. He wanted me to read this portion of the letter he sent from California: "Dick was my friend, and there's a miracle called friend-

ship. It dwells within the heart, and you don't know how it happens or when it gets its start *** but the happiness it brings you always gives a special lift *** and you realize that friendship then is God's special gift. Thanks Dick, for giving me and others the special gift of friendship."

REMARKS OF DR. JAMES DAVID FORD, CHAPLAIN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

We are gathered today in loving memory of Dick Ichord and to hear God's words of hope and peace. The Psalms have provided a source of strength for all the years and I will read Psalms 139 and Psalms 23 for they give us the peace of God.

O Lord, thou has searched me, and known me. Thou knowest my downsit and mine uprising, thou understandest my thought afar off. Thou compassed my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word in my tongue, but, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether. Thou has beset me behind and before, and laid thine hand upon me. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it. Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee. Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: And see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.—Psalms 139.

The Lord is my shepherd: I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his Name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou annointest my head with oil, my cup runneth over. Surely, goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.—Psalms 23.

Let us pray: O God, before whose face the generations rise and pass away, the strength of those who labor, and the repose of the blessed dead, we rejoice in the communion of thy saint. We remember all who have faithfully lived and died and especially those most dear to us who rest in thee. Give us at length our portion with those who have trusted in thee and striven in all things to do thy holy will and unto thy name, with the faithful on earth and the faithful in heaven, we ascribe all honor and glory, world without end. Amen.

O, God, who healest the broken in heart and bindest up their wounds, look in tender pity and compassion upon thy servants whose joy has been turned into mourning. Leave them not comfortless, but grant that they may be drawn closer to thee and to one another by their common sorrow. Fill their souls with the light and comfort of thy presence. Grant unto them such a vision of that life wherein all mysteries shall be revealed, and all tears be wiped away, that they may be able to endure as seeing thee who art invisible. So dwell with them and be their God,

until the day break and the shadows flee away. Amen.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON

We are all here today because Richard Ichord touched our lives in one way or another. I had the privilege of knowing him as a fellow Missourian and patriot, colleague, and friend.

A native of Licking, Missouri, Dick Ichord was a Navy veteran of World War II, and earned bachelor's and law degrees from the University of Missouri. After serving four terms in the Missouri House of Representatives, including one as speaker, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1960.

A conservative Democrat from southern Missouri, he served 10 terms in Congress, from 1961–1981. He worked tirelessly for the rural Missouri district he represented. His successful efforts to designate Ozark National Scenic Rivers in his district will have a lasting impact on the environment and people of central Missouri. He was a true patriot, and was known as a supporter of efforts to maintain our national security and a strong military.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, Dick was a champion of Fort Leonard Wood, a key Army base in the district I now represent. His chairmanship of the Research and Design Subcommittee, and promotion of new technologies, helped assure our powerful military arsenal. As he prepared to leave Congress in 1980, he said, "diplomatic power doesn't mean anything without the military power to back it up."

But he was perhaps best known for his six-year tenure as chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the subsequent Internal Security Committee. While fighting the elimination of the committee in 1975, he warned against America letting its guard down on intelligence and security matters. Upon retiring from the Congress, the Army honored him with the Distinguished Civilian Service Award for his outstanding contributions to our national security policy.

He was very active in the American Freedom Coalition, and Dr. Grant, who heads up this coalition, is with us here today. The Honorable Bob Wilson, a close friend of Dick Ichord and also active with the coalition, said he wanted to be here today for this special memorial service.

Dick will be missed by his former colleagues and his many friends throughout our country. He is survived by his widow, Penny; a son, Richard H. Ichord III, of Houston, Missouri; a daughter, Mrs. Pam Ehlers, of Nevada, Missouri; and three grandchildren.

Dick Ichord left his footprints on his south central Missouri district. He left footprints on Fort Leonard Wood Army Base. He left footprints on our national security policy. And he left his footprints in the lives he touched throughout his distinguished career in public service.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime.
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Dick Ichord left this world a better place than he found it, and I was proud to call him my friend.

REMARKS OF HON. SUSAN LIVINGSTONE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR INSTALLATIONS, LOGISTICS AND ENVIRONMENT

Penny, Pam, Kyle and friends and colleagues of Dick Ichord.

Your presence here today honors Dick Ichord. And on behalf of his family, I thank you for your personal tribute to him. For some, Dick Ichord was our boss—a man who earned our loyalty and dedication. For some, Dick Ichord was a father and husband—much beloved. For some, he was our friend and colleague—a man known as a work horse, not a show horse—a man who always did what he felt was right—a man loyal to his friends, loyal to his constituents and loyal to his Nation. For some he was our mentor—a man who was at heart an academic and philosopher—who gave us opportunity and helped us grow as individuals. And for all of us, we will miss him.

Dick Ichord was born in the rural farming community of Licking, Missouri, on June 27, 1926. And he never lost sight of his roots. He rode a horse to school. And in that school, he excelled, possessed of an almost photographic memory and ethic of hard work, Ozark pride and strong faith. In those depression years, the times in Licking were hard, but not desperate. Once when Dick was 8, a "federal relief man" came to his Licking school with coffee, sugar, potatoes and fruit. The children all brought a sack home but, the next day, Dick Ichord brought his sack back. In fact, 80% of the children in his school brought their sacks back, an experience which embedded in him the strong belief that if you were physically and mentally able, you should work for what you got. He graduated valedictorian at Licking High and gave a speech which the basketball coach said was "better by far than the guy we paid to speak." Already, he was reaching out to the career of public service which lay in front of him.

In 1944 Dick entered the U.S. Naval Air Corps, flying submarine patrol in the Pacific. Discharged in 1946, he went to the University of Missouri in Columbia on the GI Bill, received a bachelor's degree in accounting, and, taking advantage of the 4th year allowed under the GI Bill, he entered law school. At law school, he got the fever for public service from his friend Warren Hearnes. At 26 he became a Missouri state representative and at 32 was elected the Speaker of the Missouri House, the youngest person to have ever held that position. In just the first three decades of his life, Dick Ichord achieved and contributed more than many do in a lifetime.

Two years later, in 1961, he was elected Congressman from the 8th Congressional District in Missouri, and for the next 20 years served his Nation, his State and his constituents with dedication and vigor, leaving a record of contribution and legacy, such as the creation of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, which endures today.

The issues he fought for these 20 years remain issues today:

Federal red tape and overregulation;

Deficit spending and the mortgaging of America's future;

The need to preserve a strong defense structure;

The need to make Congress a more effective, productive organizational entity; (in fact, Dick once said, "I think you should measure the value of a legislator by the legislation that he helps to defeat, rather than pass.")

The need to rationalize foreign aid.

He called himself a "Jeffersonian Democrat." Most would say he was a staunch conservative. Indeed, he strongly believed in getting government as close to the people as you could. But he also voted as he saw the issues. He supported the "war on poverty," he

supported the 1964 Civil Rights Act, he voted for the Equal Rights Amendment. He voted in favor of public financing of presidential elections. In a statement made in 1977 which rings a clear note today, he said "My friends, you cannot assume the posture of a dove when it comes to defense spending, and then fight like a ferocious tiger when they are going to take a base out of your district."

I could go on. But perhaps two phases sum up Dick Ichord's 20 years in Congress. He had common sense. And he had courage—two personal characteristics that he daily brought to bear to do what was right for this Nation, his State of Missouri and his beloved constituents. Since 1981, he continued that devoted service as a private citizen. When he told his constituents in 1979 that he had decided not to seek reelection, he said that no person is indispensable. He quoted his favorite scriptural passage: "To every thing there is a season and a time", and as he said, for him, it was time "to step forward to new paths of service" to this country he loved so well.

And he did step forward until last month, when a heart attack took him from his family and from us.

Today he has stepped forward to be with God. And while that leaves us with great sadness, Dick Ichord would not want us to grieve. So we do not come grieving. We come hoping and believing, as Dick Ichord did, that today and tomorrow will always be grand days in America and days that can be made even better if all of us as citizens of this great Nation do, as Dick Ichord did, and work hard to serve it.

As Theodore Roosevelt said, "The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena—whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood... a leader who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions and spends himself in a worthy cause—who, at best if he wins, knows the thrills of high achievement—and if he fails, fails while daring greatly." Dick Ichord was a man in the arena—who always dared greatly. And when the bell tolls for us, we can only hope the same can be said.

So Dick, go with God. This world, this Nation, and all of us are better because of you. And we will miss you greatly.

REMARKS OF RONALD C. WILLIS

Congressional staff members are called upon to do many things for and on behalf of the members they serve. Some things are done as a routine part of fulfilling the role of congressional employee. Other things take on a deeper significance because they involve a personal friend or concern.

Two or three years ago, Ron Dellums asked me to meet with a friend of his regarding a youth program for the District of Columbia. The request was not unusual for Ron as Chair of the D.C. Committee. What was unusual was the caveat he added. He said "Keep in mind, politically you and I could not agree with Dick Ichord on anything and we never will."

However, his heart is in the right place, and for that reason. I want you to do whatever it is you can to assist him." Ron added this note, "I'm not sure what he wants, but I trust him because he has always been a straight shooter."

With that as an introduction, I met with Dick Ichord and became a part of his team to make a difference in the lives of inner city children.

Richard Ichord was president of the Jhoon Rhee Foundation, which developed the "Black Belts Against Drugs" through the

"Joy of Discipline" program. This was a true labor of love and one which has impacted the lives of hundreds of grade school children in the District of Columbia and other cities.

Dick believed in this program, and if you look at the list of directors and advisors, he made some others believe in it also.

Let me read to you just a portion of the list:

Hon. Stanley Kimmitt;
Hon. Donald K. Anderson;
Hon. Robert A. Borski, Jr.;
Hon. Mike Espy;
Hon. Duncan L. Hunter;
Hon. Robert L. Livingston;
Hon. James T. Molloy;
Hon. Howard Pollock;
Hon. Thomas J. Ridge;
Hon. Toby Roth;
Hon. Gerry Sikorski;
Hon. Ike Skelton;
Hon. Gene Taylor; and
Hon. Paul Trible.

A wide range of individuals representing a cross section of the American political system.

What Dick Ichord got us involved in was a program that goes directly to the heart of the problem, facing today's school children. That is, a program of personal discipline and training that brings the child a deep sense of self-worth and begins when the child is in the first and second grades.

Under the firm and loving hand of Master Rhee, the children learn basic rules for living in harmony with themselves and others.

On May 26th of last year, I was privileged to attend the "Joy of Discipline" graduation ceremony for children from seven D.C. public elementary schools. I watched with amazement as 300 children sat in an orderly fashion, eyes forward, and heads straight for nearly an hour.

By the end of the ceremony, all of the adults in attendance were moved nearly to tears at the precision and order these children displayed as they went through the routines that are a major part of the "Joy of Discipline" program.

In the Old Testament, living and dying are considered a part of the great scheme of things. If a man lived a full and generous life, when he died, he was remembered for his integrity, his stewardship and his generosity, and he was buried with his name, that is, with honor, and his name was forever held in the highest esteem.

I believe with all my heart that it can be said of Dick Ichord that, like the great men of the Old Testament, he was buried with his name and shall be remembered for his integrity, his stewardship and his generosity, and as he stands before almighty God, he is judged worthy of a job well done.

THE FEDERAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE CONSOLIDATION ACT

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 20, 1993

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, we are embarked upon a new era. It is an era as yet undefined and unnamed. It will not be characterized by a "new world order," but rather, as we have seen, by regional economic and military competition and ethnic disputes within and among neighboring States. It is an era in

which military power will diminish as a tool of larger powers, and it is an era in which economic contests will define nations' power and progress.

At the same time, the interdependence of nations grows inexorably. Our international commerce, monetary flows, trade ties, and multilateral activities with other nations are building layer upon layer of interconnecting relationships among nations. Yet, as citizens of a historically and geographically isolated giant, Americans remain far behind nearly every other nation's populace in their foreign language abilities and in their knowledge of the world around them.

Our competitive edge among nations will hinge upon our productivity, the quality of our work force, our educational systems, and our ability to compete in every economic arena. And our competitiveness will depend in no small degree upon Americans' ability to communicate in foreign languages.

The new era demands innovative thinking about our Federal institutions and our national intelligence resources in particular. It behooves us to focus our attention on outdated national intelligence resources with a view to modernizing and streamlining our education and training resources. I believe that we must also strengthen the human resources of the intelligence community and other agencies, and our foreign language instruction and translation capabilities in preparation for the fast-paced changes occurring in this, the first decade of the rapidly forming new era. Since World War II, the national security apparatus has maintained a well-funded program of instruction in languages for each of its component agencies. The logic of the preceding review leads us to the following conclusion: the Federal Government ought now to devote the same attention and resources to our language and area studies programs tailored not only to national security but also to our economic security.

Accordingly, my purpose today is to call for the transformation of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center [DLI] into the Federal Language Institute. I envision this institution serving as the single organization at which Federal personnel would learn foreign languages and related area issues, at which the Federal Government would translate unclassified documents, and at which a wide variety of foreign language services would be performed for all Federal agencies.

In fiscal year 1991, the Defense Language Institute trained 4,025 students, of which the majority were in the Department of the Army. DLI offers courses covering the entire range of language proficiency and tailored to specialized subject areas. DLI has done an outstanding job of providing expertise in languages not commonly taught in American schools and colleges. Its intensive methods have served to augment existing programs at schools around the country in more common languages, and it has reacted quickly to changes in international relations as demands for language proficiency in different languages have fluctuated.

DLI conducts important research on techniques for language instruction with the use of computer technology and administers other DOD language resources as well as foreign

language training under contract with the Department of State's Foreign Service Institute in Washington, DC.

The Institute anticipates receiving advanced translation and communication equipment within the year, enabling it to offer translation and communications services to any Federal agency requiring them around the world and around the clock. The Institute already possesses 6 transmission and receiving devices capable of teleconferencing DLI personnel with other Federal personnel throughout the United States at 60 different sites. DLI features 650 classrooms and 36 language labs, and its library offers more than 80,000 volumes in over 40 languages.

Without exaggeration, DLI can be said to possess the finest instruction facilities in the world, using the most advanced heuristic methods. Rounding out its students' linguistic skills, the Institute also offers courses in area studies, including the history, culture, and politics of the nations in which each language is spoken.

I would add that any needs DLI might have for greater space in the future would be easily remedied through the acquisition of available space at Fort Ord, located just a few miles away. Fort Ord, comprising 28,000 acres, is scheduled to close in the fall of 1995.

After careful study of DLI's capabilities and potential, and consultation with the DLI administration and faculty and other public and private foreign language institutions, I have concluded that DLI's expansion and transformation into an institute serving the entire Federal Government would yield cost savings, streamline our Federal foreign language instruction programs, and provide powerful new incentives and capabilities to our national foreign language instruction and translation apparatus.

This is the kind of bold and innovative approach required in the new era of competition. If we are to adopt fresh approaches and reforms to boost our competitiveness in all aspects of international commerce, we ought to begin by renovating and consolidating our foreign language instruction apparatus.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it is long past the time to bring our Federal language instruction programs into the 1990's and into accordance with the demands of our budgetary constraints. I do not make this proposal lightly. Any innovative plan requires bold leadership, but I hold that we can accomplish greater efficiencies in these programs even as we boost their resources and their applicability. The transformation of the Defense Language Institute into a Federal Language Institute handling language and area studies instruction for the Federal Government would achieve a valuable synergy from which not only governmental but private sector organizations would benefit. A Federal Language Institute will fortify our national economic security and our intelligence community's preparedness for the new age. I urge my colleagues to reflect on the wisdom of this proposal and to join with me to support making the Federal Language Institute a reality.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Foreign Language Institute Consolidation Act".

SEC. 2. CONSOLIDATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each program to learn a foreign language of each agency and department of the executive branch shall be consolidated in accordance with this section into the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, California.

(b) SUPERVISION AND TIME.—The consolidation required by subsection (a) shall be carried out—

(1) under the supervision of the Secretary of Defense, and

(2) within 5 years of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Center for Advancement of Language Learning shall coordinate in the consolidation required by subsection (a).

(d) NEW INSTITUTE.—The consolidation required by subsection (a) shall be placed in a new Federal Language Institute. Upon completion of the consolidation under subsection (a), the Federal Language Institute shall incorporate the Defense Language Institute.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 21, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 22

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to grant employees family and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the prospective nomination of Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., of New York, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

SH-216

11:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the prospective nomination of Hershel W. Gober, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the prospective nomination of Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., of New York, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

SH-216

JANUARY 25

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the prospective nomination of Bruce Babbitt, of Arizona, to be Secretary of the Interior.

SH-216

JANUARY 26

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold an organizational meeting to consider pending committee business.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings on the nation's economic and budget outlook.

SD-608

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider the prospective nominations of Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., of New York, to be Deputy Secretary of State, and Madeleine K. Albright, of the District of Columbia, to be the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, and the U.S. Representative in the Security Council of the United Nations; and to hold an organizational meeting, to consider committee's funding resolution, committee's rules of procedure for the 103rd Congress, and its subcommittee assignments.

S-116, Capitol

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold an organizational meeting, to consider proposed legislation requesting certain funds in operating expenses, and other pending committee business.

SR-485

JANUARY 27

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Organizational meeting, to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses.

SD-366

JANUARY 28

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to redesignate the Environmental Protection Agency as the Department of Environmental Protection, an executive agency.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

Organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedures for the 103rd Congress, membership for the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, and pending legislative and administrative business, including the committee's budget for the 103rd Congress.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings on the nation's economic outlook.

SD-608

FEBRUARY 3

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1993 and 1994.

SR-301

FEBRUARY 4

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the General Accounting Office analysis of TRIAD cost effectiveness.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1993 and 1994.

SR-301

FEBRUARY 23

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

FEBRUARY 25

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans of America, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Retired Officers Association.

345 Cannon Building

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

345 Cannon Building

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the Veterans of World War I, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

345 Cannon Building

POSTPONEMENTS

FEBRUARY 2

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine performance measurement in Federal programs.

SD-342